

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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OVERHEARD AT A RECENT PROCESSION.



Exasperated BUSDRIVER (to POLICEMAN): "O Give 'em the Vote."

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom; to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it; to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

The first stage of the Woman Suffrage Bill is successfully passed. It was introduced by Mr. Shackleton on Tuesday last in a well attended House of Commons and was received with enthusiasm by the great majority of the members present.

Collapse of the Opposition.

The remarkable feature of the day was the collapse of the opposition to the measure. Though Mr. F. E. Smith declared in grandiloquent language that he and his friends would "offer to these proposals now or at any time the most implacable resistance which the rules of Parliament permit," yet when he was called upon to put his words into

deeds by voting against the first reading of the Bill he declined to do so, admitting that the feeling of the House was against him in his desire to block its introduction.

A Real Bill.

Another noticeable feature of the debate was the feeling of reality which marked the attitude of the House. It was evident that members realised that this was no longer an academic question upon which a mere expression of opinion was to be given, but that the Bill before them was a living Bill intended to be carried into law, and that there was every reason to suppose that this would be done during the present Session of Parliament.

Hopeful Prospects.

It still remains necessary, of course, that the Prime Minister should, on behalf of the Government, grant facilities for the further discussion of the Bill, but the likelihood that this will be the case grows every day. Thus the Parliamentary correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, writing on Wednesday, June 15, says:—"It is believed that the Government are willing to give facilities for the second reading of the Woman's Enfranchisement Bill which was introduced yesterday by Mr. Shackleton." It is well known that the Bill has most influential support in every quarter of the House, where an overwhelming majority of members are in its favour, and that it has the backing of every one of the Woman Suffrage Societies.

Liberal Women.

The Women's Liberal Federation, assembled in conference this week at the St. James's Hall, have passed a unanimous resolution supporting the Bill and urging on Mr. Asquith the necessity for giving facilities to secure its passage this session. A remarkable debate followed on the method to be adopted of making their views known to Mr. Asquith. It was proposed that the Conference should

"take half-a-day off and go to the House of Commons at once and show the members what sort of women they were who were asking for the removal of sex disabilities." This was opposed on the ground that it was following out the militant methods of the Suffragettes. A resolution to appoint a deputation to interview Mr. Asquith was, however, carried in spite of the opposition of the less vigorous members. Mrs. Eva McLaren, Lady Bamford Slack, and Mrs. Broadley Reid were told off to go to Downing Street to arrange for the deputation. This they accordingly did, and received an intimation that Mr. Asquith would receive a deputation later. Mr. Asquith has also promised to meet a deputation of women representing the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies on Tuesday next.

Weighty Memorials to the Prime Minister.

The readiness and the unanimity with which men and women representative of the most active and thinking portions of the community have come forward and supported the Bill, is most striking. Only a few days have passed since the Bill was made public, and already a number of most important and influentially signed Memorials, of which particulars are given on p. 617, have been sent to the Prime Minister. The medical profession collected 300 representative signatures, signed by such well-known names as Sir Victor Horsley, Prof. Howard Marsh, Mr. Mansell Moullin, Dr. Samuel Wilks, Dr. Huxley, and Dr. R. Hutchison, in less than three days; another Memorial has been signed by names most distinguished in the world of letters, while that which has been sent in from learned men engaged in educational work, nearly all Fellows of Colleges or University Professors, shows that in the intellectual field there is practically

only one opinion on the necessity for Woman Suffrage. Other memorials have been sent by famous actors and actresses and musicians.

The Church and Social Workers.

Perhaps as regards practical experience the opinion of social workers of the community bears most weight, and they too have sent a Memorial signed by such well-known people as Mr. George Cadbury, Mrs. Bramwell-Booth, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Philip Snowden, M.P., Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Strachey; indeed every signature carries weight and represents most important work done for the community. The Church, too, has not been inactive, and their Memorial to Mr. Asquith includes such names as the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Hull, the Bishop of Woolwich, Canon Hicks, Hugh Chapman, Dr. Cobb, R. J. Campbell, and Stopford Brooke.

An Interesting Precedent.

Looking back upon recent precedents for giving facilities to a Bill introduced under the ten minutes rule, it is interesting to notice that the last Bill to be so favoured was the Public Meetings Bill introduced by Lord Robert Cecil in 1903. It was not until December that the Bill was introduced, when the Session had only about a fortnight to run; moreover, the Government had arranged to take all the time of the House, and there was a standing order that the House would adjourn at 11 p.m. without question put. Nevertheless facilities were provided for the Bill and the Government secured that it passed into law.

The Great Procession.

Significant as have been all other demonstrations organised by the Women's Social and Political Union during the four and a half years of its existence in London, none will exceed in significance the great Procession which is taking place to-morrow (Saturday) evening. The vast army of women which will march through the streets on that day will do more than express an academic belief in the vote; it will be definitely calling upon Mr. Asquith to secure the passage of the Woman Suffrage Bill through Parliament by granting facilities to the measure this session. As it winds its way along, more than two miles in length, taking more than an hour to pass any given point on the route, it will be marching not merely to its objective—the Albert Hall—but also to the dawn of a broader and better day for women.

A Final Demonstration.

Faced with such a demonstration through the streets and with the packed meeting in the Albert Hall which will follow, the Government will realise at last the women's demand, and if they have not already decided to grant facilities for the Woman Suffrage Bill this evidence is likely finally to determine them to do so. Therefore the demonstration will in all probability be remarkable not merely as the greatest but also as the last of the Woman Suffrage processions.

An Absurd Rumour!

A rumour has lately been put into circulation that under certain contingencies the Procession is likely to become a militant one, or as one version has it, "militancy may break out en route." We give a categorical denial to this ridiculous report, for which there is not the remotest foundation. Even if it could conceivably wish to do so, the W.S.P.U. would be precluded from taking militant action on an occasion when at its express invitation non-militant Societies were taking part with it in a peaceful procession. But to imagine that militancy would "break out" on a Saturday afternoon when Downing Street and St. Stephen's are empty, and when the W.S.P.U. are putting forward a great numerical proof of their belief in the vote is in itself so utterly foolish as to be unworthy of credence by any sane human being.

Making the Procession Known.

The devoted work of members and friends of the Union in making known the great Procession and the Albert Hall meeting to take place to-morrow is being carried on up to the very last moment. As we go to press a very large number of meetings are being held, and among them Mrs. Pankhurst addressed nurses at a drawing-room meeting on Wednesday, and is speaking at another drawing-room meeting on Thursday. A specially attractive item on the programme of the St. James's Hall Thursday evening meeting (June 16) is the speech of Lady Constance Lytton.

Future Meetings.

Special importance attaches to the free meeting next Monday afternoon in the Queen's Hall at 3 p.m., because it is likely that by that time the answer of Mr. Asquith as to facilities will have been given, and in that case the future plans of the W.S.P.U. will be laid before the audience. The speakers will be Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst; the two last-named will again speak at the Thursday evening meeting in the St. James's Hall. A large number of other meetings are detailed in the Programme of Forthcoming Events in another part of the paper.

The Determination of Women.

During last week's Congress at the Japan-British Exhibition, woman's work in its very varied aspects was discussed by representatives of almost every department of public service. One afternoon was devoted to discussing the key to the whole position—the vote—and many of the newspapers have remarked on the pre-eminent interest of this sitting. Very striking, too, was the undercurrent, apparent every now and again, which showed that the

sands of patience were fast running out. In her speech to the Congress, Mrs. Fawcett, after showing how the demand for Woman Suffrage was by no means revolutionary, but was merely indicative of the enormous change which has come about in the social, educational and industrial status of women, said:—

"This movement will not be put down by persecution and by punishment. As was said of the Dissenters of old, the more they were trodden under the more they increased. And the more the Woman Suffragists are persecuted, either by prison, or by other forms of suffering, or by the more insidious method of backbiting and slandering, the more determined they are to go on until they have succeeded in their work. It is hardship and persecution that rouse heroism in the heart of man—yes, and of woman too. We are determined to carry on this great fight, and if we have the opportunity of winning what we are asking for by conciliation, by the statesmanlike conference of men of all parties, who will offer us a Bill that we can support, that will be good, that will be well. We will throw ourselves into it with all our heart and soul. But if the opportunity is denied us, then we will seek rougher and harsher methods. Because things happen to us that are unpleasant, we will not be deterred from the path that we have mapped out, and we will not cease until we get that for which we have been fighting, and which has been denied us for so many years."

It is this growing determination of women which will not merely win them the vote, but which will ensure them the power to use it well when it is won.

Wives and Income Tax.

We have frequently pointed out the folly of the present system of taxing the income of the wife, which is her separate property, as though it were part of the income of the husband. A characteristically delightful letter from Mr. George Bernard Shaw appeared recently in the *Times*, and we have reproduced, on page 612 of this issue, the principal part of it for our readers. In addition to the points which he there makes, it is worth noticing the absurd position which arises when the separate incomes of the husband or the wife are less than £5,000, but when added together they exceed that amount, so that the marriage of these two people is taxed by a considerable sum which they would not otherwise have to pay.

The Harmony of the Home.

A frequent argument of Anti-Suffragists is that the vote will break up the harmony of the home. That the reverse of this is true in experience is proved by a statement which is sent to us by Miss Evaline Mitford. She gives figures from the United States Census, Marriage and Divorce, 1909, page 72:—

From 1870 to 1890 the divorce rate in the six States bordering on Wyoming (then the only Equal Suffrage State) increased 74.4 per cent. During the same period the rate in Wyoming decreased 13.2 per cent. From 1890 to 1900 the divorce rate in the ten States surrounding the four Equal Suffrage States increased 43.6 per cent. The decrease in the four Suffrage States during the same period was 7.05 per cent. The increase in the United States at large during the same period was 37.8 per cent.

From these facts it will be seen that while in the first 20 years in the States where Woman Suffrage did not prevail the number of divorces was nearly doubled, they were actually reduced in the Suffrage State, and in the second period, while the number of divorces in the surrounding States increased to nearly half as many again, they were actually reduced in the Suffrage States.

Spreading the Circulation of the Paper.

We have pleasure in announcing that in our issue of July 2 a special scheme will be put forward in which members can co-operate with us in increasing the circulation of the paper. Various prizes will be offered for the most effective assistance. Though the scheme is nearly complete, suggestions from our readers will be gladly welcomed by the editors.

Suffrage Demonstration in New York.

The remarkable activity of the women of America in the suffrage agitation found expression last month in a new and significant way. On Saturday, May 21, a great demonstration took place in Union Square, when representatives of the Woman Suffrage Party, the League of Self-Supporting Women, the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League, the King's County Woman Suffrage Association, and the Co-operative Equal Suffrage League took part. Part of the procession was formed of women in motor-cars, others were on foot. There were many banners and seven or eight simultaneous meetings, and among the speakers were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the Rev. Anna Shaw, and many others. A short meeting lasting about an hour had been expected, but the crowd remained asking questions for several hours. Many converts were made, and resolutions were passed drawing attention to the unprecedented demand of every class of woman for political freedom, and protesting against the refusal of the Judiciary Committee in Senate and Assembly to report the suffrage amendment. Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook, Vice-President, who sends us a full account of the demonstration, writes:—

"You may be sure that while we held this great meeting here, we did not forget your great demonstration. . . . Our hearts are with you."

It was proposed that this demonstration should coincide with the Great March to the Albert Hall, but legislative developments rendered this impossible.

Contents of this Issue.

The importance of the New Suffrage Bill and the great Procession on Saturday have necessitated an increase of this issue to twenty pages. Several pages are devoted to the arrangements for the great Procession to-morrow. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence writes on the real meaning of the Procession; while for practical details readers should study the maps on pp. 608 and 609. The leading article and other pages deal with the Conciliation Committee's Suffrage Bill and the important and widespread support it has received, while, in addition to the usual features, a page is devoted, in view of the great sale along the route of the Procession, to facts for new readers.

THE MEANING OF THE PROCESSION.

Saturday, June 18, 1910, will be one of the outstanding days of the Women's Suffrage Movement, one of the memorable days in the history of this country.

When that great procession of women marches through the streets of London there will be many to tell how it seems, what it means to the onlooker. What does it mean to those who are taking part in it?

Ask the pioneers. Ask the women who have grown white in the long life struggle for emancipation. "Fifty years of my life for one little measure of human justice and the end not accomplished!" This last pathetic cry of their veteran comrade, Susan Anthony, has often wrung their hearts in remembrance. But they know now that the end is near, and justice cannot be long delayed. They see the harvest of the seed which they planted. To them this great muster of women, unprecedented in the world's history, is the reward of their labour and their faith, and this is to them a crowning day.

Ask the women who walk in the Prisoners' Pageant. It means that the song of victory which they sang in the silence of the prison cell has been taken up by thousands of hearts and is sung to-day to the rhythm of marching feet.

Ask our sisters from Australia and New Zealand. Ask our comrades from the United States and from all the countries of Europe. It means the awakening of women all over the world to a consciousness of solidarity. It means a growing fellowship born of a common ideal and a united purpose.

Ask those who, emerging into their young womanhood, have fallen into step behind the colours. It means to them vision of a high calling, a day of confirmation of their vows to serve their generation.

Ask the rank and file of that great army drawn from all the Suffrage Societies, from all the professions, from all the classes, from the study, the factory and the home. It means the promise of a better future, the hope of a surer foothold in life from which to stretch out helping hands to the hopeless, the helpless, and the weak.

Ask the thousands upon thousands who march shoulder to shoulder, rank behind rank, in all the groups and sections of this amazing army. What does it mean? It means that women have set their faces to go on and on till they have planted their colours upon the citadel of freedom, till they have won the right of entrance into the human commonwealth. It means that on this occasion women of all political creeds have forgotten differences about methods, and remember nothing but their aim, which is the winning of the Vote. It means that on behalf of the women of the country they have come forth to give to the Government a Mandate for carrying the Bill now before Parliament into law this Session. It means a last appeal for the constitutional rights of British subjects by means of an impressive representative demonstration. May it mean to the Government of this country that the time has now come when this question, which is one of fundamental human liberty, can be shelved no longer, but must be dealt with by an honourable settlement.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

ALBERT HALL PROGRAMME.

Saturday, June 18,

8.30 P.M.

ORGAN RECITAL

By MRS. LAYTON, F.R.C.O.

Combined singing of the Woman's Marseillaise by the whole audience.

Chairman's Speech - MRS. PANKHURST.

THE EARL OF LYTTON.

Collection.

MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, LL.B.

MISS ANNIE KENNEY.

A resolution calling on the Government to grant facilities to the Woman Suffrage Bill will be submitted to the meeting.

THE £100,000 FUND.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

Finance plays a most important part in every successful crusade. The members of the Women's Social and Political Union are determined to keep the war chest well filled until the victory for justice is finally won and the emancipation of women secured. Never were the hearts of all so united as they are to-day in hope, and also in steadfast purpose. Magnificent, indeed, is the response given daily to the call for service, for time, for devotion, and for money. At the Albert Hall, next Saturday, another great financial record will be made with the co-operation of one and all. A promise card and pencil will be found on every seat. Let these cards be filled up and sent to the platform. We have come to another crisis in the movement. If you have ever worked for the cause, work harder now. If you have given generously, give more now. We are nearer victory now than we have ever been before.

E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS May 19 to May 24.

Already acknow- ledged	£ s. d.	Mrs. B. B. Impey	£ s. d.	Mrs. A. M. Beckley	0 9 0	Mrs. N. H. Thomas	0 10 0
Mme. J. Bersalot	67.243 5 11	Miss B. C. Brent-Forth	0 11 0	Mrs. B. Wickman	1 6 0	Anon	0 3 0
Miss Alice Heale	5 2 0	Miss K. Abraham	0 6 0	Mrs. Ada Leigh	0 11 6	Miss E. Breakwell	0 10 0
Miss Juliette Heale	5 0 0	Miss M. Semple	0 10 0	Mrs. Millard	1 0 0	Miss A. Donald	0 10 0
Miss C. E. Gordon	0 10 0	Miss C. Portenmouth	0 9 0	Miss E. C. Hope	1 0 6	Miss B. F. Maynard	0 10 0
Extra on "V. for W."		Princess Sophia Dulcep Singh	0 10 6	Miss L. Stott	1 0 0	Miss M. McCrossan	0 2 0
Victoria Fitch	0 1 1	Miss D. C. Vincombe	1 1 0	Mrs. B. P. Bunford	0 12 6	Anon. (2884)	0 5 0
Mrs. G. Moxon	0 1 6	Miss O. L. Cobb	0 3 9	Miss B. A. Bloomfield	0 6 0	Miss D. Wharton	0 6 7
Miss Helen New	1 1 0	Miss O. Ashton Hunt	0 12 7	The Misses Scruby	0 5 6	Miss A. L. Lea	1 0 0
Miss A. K. Robertson	0 2 6	Miss E. Mackay	1 0 0	Mrs. Rachael Perks	0 10 0	Miss J. V. Anson	0 1 0
Mrs. B. Jackson	2 2 0	Miss E. M. Platts	0 12 6	Mrs. Muriel Barnard	3 1 7	Miss M. P. A. Johns	0 8 0
Per Mrs. Barrett		Miss Nancy Grant	0 10 0	Miss D. M. Levy	1 0 4	Miss Mary Phillips	0 11 0
Mrs. D. A. Thomas	3 10 0	Miss F. J. Jackson	0 12 0	Mrs. Malcolm Evans	1 1 0	Miss Collins	0 3 2
Per Mrs. Burns		Mrs. E. Willis	0 2 6	Miss M. P. Booth	0 1 6	Miss E. Haslam	0 7 0
Mr. and Mrs. James Ivory	20 0 0	Miss B. Huddle	1 0 0	Mrs. Carlton	0 2 0	Mrs. A. Strong	0 7 6
Miss Godes	0 10 6	Miss B. Quarm	0 2 0	Miss M. Urton	0 12 0	Miss Norah West	0 7 0
"An Admirer of Mrs. Fankhurst"	0 0 6	Miss M. Quitley	0 10 0	Miss M. Bowley	0 2 9	Miss G. M. Keys	0 11 0
Profit on Sales	2 0 0	Miss R. Barrodale	0 10 6	Mrs. E. M. Seyers	0 1 6	Anon.	0 5 0
Miss Montgomery	0 7 6	Miss I. H. Gibson	0 12 0	Mrs. T. Ellis	0 1 6	Mrs. E. M. Summerby	0 14 6
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Mrs. Aldred	0 4 0	Miss B. Crawford	1 5 6	Miss E. Pridden	1 0 0	Miss C. B. Henderson	0 5 0
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M. J. H.	0 1 0	Miss A. J. Wob	0 2 6	Mrs. Holwhite Simmons	0 3 6	Miss E. Clarence	1 0 0
Per Mrs. McLean		Miss C. M. Cox	0 2 6	Miss G. Jansson	0 11 0	Miss W. E. Holdom	0 12 0
Profit on Jumble Sale	7 0 0	Miss C. E. M. Bousfield	0 6 6	Mrs. Gilliat Smith	3 0 0	Mrs. L. Chene	0 6 6
Miss Alexander	2 0 0	Miss L. Freeman	0 4 0	Mrs. and Miss Walter	0 4 0	Miss Boswell	0 2 6
Miss McNeill	25 0 0	Miss M. Freeman	0 4 0	Freund	0 10 0	"The Household"	0 3 0
Miss McKinnon	6 10 0	Miss Kate Smith	0 18 0	Miss E. Ure	1 0 0	Miss Eichel Spark	0 12 0
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		Mrs. C. L. Roeder	0 18 0	Miss J. Grace Wylie	1 3 6	Miss P. M. Bear	0 5 0
		Mrs. M. Cathall	0 2 0	Dr. S. B. Jackson	0 17 0	Miss B. Billing	0 5 0
		Mrs. E. M. Jones	0 10 6	Mrs. W. J. Ull	0 10 0	Miss M. Billing	0 2 6
		Miss Lily Hoyton	0 8 0	Miss M. Burgess	0 5 0	Miss Florence Medwin	0 3 0
		Miss F. Bider	0 3 6	Miss C. Mackenzie	2 13 0	Miss Phoebe Parsons	0 16 6
		Miss H. M. Casey	0 19 6	Miss E. Pratling	0 7 0	Miss M. Filmer	0 15 0
		Mrs. Casey	1 0 0	Miss B. Hayles	0 13 0	Miss E. Wilson	1 0 0
		Miss A. M. Bimes	0 15 0	Mrs. A. Blundell	1 10 0	Miss F. Ogilvie	0 5 6
		Miss C. M. March	0 1 0	Mrs. M. L. Hawkins	0 7 0	Miss F. Ogilvie	0 5 6
		Miss C. M. Mackay	0 10 6	Mrs. Warren	0 2 6	Mrs. F. M. Finlay	0 6 6
		Mrs. Kate Connell	0 8 0	Miss Alice Cooper	0 2 6	Miss Irons Spang	1 1 0
		Miss M. Rubenstein	0 8 0	Madame N. Houfer	1 10 0	Miss H. H. Ralain	0 10 0
		Miss M. B. Grieve	0 2 10	Miss G. Migotti	0 5 9	Per Chickwick W.S.P.U.	0 5 0
		Mrs. G. Hutchison	0 15 6	Miss K. G. Golding	0 11 2	Mrs. J. Stickland	0 10 6
		Mrs. Goldring	2 3 6	Miss Emma Golding	0 11 2	Miss Daisy Coombs	0 11 0
		Miss M. W. Hunter	0 5 0	Mrs. S. M. Edwards	1 0 0	Mrs. E. R. Jacobs	0 11 6
		Mrs. M. C. Macnab	0 10 0	Miss G. P. Hammond	0 4 6	Miss E. L. Purcell	1 0 0
		Mrs. M. J. Twelely	0 5 0	Mrs. H. Woodhouse	0 10 0	Miss Elaine East	2 11 0
		Miss C. Ingledew	0 3 6	Nurse O. A. Parks	0 5 0	Mrs. A. East	2 15 0
		Miss M. Ingledew	0 13 0	Mrs. D. J. Cooksedge	0 16 0	Per N. Johnston W.S.P.U.	0 4 0
		Miss H. Bandulaka	0 10 0	Miss M. Harrison	0 5 6	Mrs. M. Doane	0 4 0
		Mrs. L. Knight	0 0 4	Mrs. Richardson	0 2 0	Per Sydenham and	
		Miss M. Bartram Jones	3 6 6	Miss B. K. Le Lachour	1 14 9	Forest Hill W.S.P.U.	
		Miss A. B. Marton	0 2 0	Miss G. Evans	6 6 6	Miss A. M. Pollard	0 16 0
		Miss E. Hillman	0 8 6	Mrs. Henrietta Bove	0 11 6	Miss F. Pollard	0 15 0
		Miss H. B. Hanson	0 2 6	Miss M. S. Gratton	1 0 0	Mrs. O. B. Pollard	0 12 0
		Miss Margaret Wake	0 10 0	Miss Anna Gratton	0 4 0	Miss K. E. Broadhurst	0 8 6
		Miss L. Tolletton	0 2 0	Miss M. Bousfield	0 4 0	Miss R. K. Weeks	0 5 0
		Mrs. M. Feaver	0 2 6	Miss Bain	0 2 0	Miss R. Grady	1 10 0
		Mrs. M. Shephard	0 10 6	Miss A. I. L. King	0 2 6	Miss B. M. Gaby	1 2 0
		Miss E. M. Ellison	0 7 6	Miss May Briggs	0 2 6	Miss K. Streetfield	0 10 6
		Miss A. N. Wood	0 12 6	Mrs. A. Duxbury	1 5 6	Mrs. F. K. Streetfield	0 10 0
		Miss M. Duxfield	0 7 6	Mrs. Lamb	0 14 0	Per Mrs. Clarke	
		Mrs. Hernby	0 1 0	Miss A. K. Baughan	1 0 0	Mrs. B. Franklin	0 10 3
		Anon	0 2 0	Mrs. Harriett Fox	0 5 0	Miss Annie Davies	0 10 0
		Mrs. L. G. Halsey	0 1 6	Miss Matilda Oliver	0 5 0	Miss F. E. Cobb	1 15 4
		Miss E. Walsh	0 15 0	Miss C. M. Cochran	0 10 0	Miss H. Theobald	0 7 6
		Miss E. Bowerman	0 6 0	Miss J. McLaren	0 1 0	Per Mrs. Corson	
		Miss S. Robinson	0 2 0	Miss W. H. Finzi	0 4 0	Mrs. M. Crockett	1 0 0
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		M. A. C. Wilkins, Esq.	0 7 0	Miss M. Maxted	0 5 0	Miss Hall	0 12 0
		Miss B. A. Grieve	0 8 6	Misses O., M., and C. Proctor	1 10 10	Per Mrs. A. Kenney	
		Miss L. Roberts	0 10 0	Anon	1 1 0	Miss B. B. Muschamp	0 10 0
		Miss L. Nicholson	0 7 6	Miss B. Ireland	0 10 3	Mrs. Davies Smith	0 14 6
		Miss Hammer	0 3 0	Miss L. C. Kingford	0 11 6	Miss E. M. James	0 8 0
		Miss B. A. Howes	1 0 0	Miss Whately	0 10 0	Mrs. Lowry Lewis	0 5 0
		Mrs. M. Du Santoy Newby	0 7 6	Miss R. A. Oldfield	0 15 0	Mrs. E. d'Assis Fon-	
		Mrs. C. Kidd	0 17 0	Miss H. Shepherd	0 5 0	seca	0 8 0
		Miss G. E. Sibley	0 3 0	Mrs. F. T. Down	0 5 0	Miss Jessie Smith	0 12 0
		Miss Mabel Baston	0 5 0	Mrs. C. Norris	0 12 6	Miss J. G. Platt	0 10 0
		Mrs. Robinson, B.A.	0 16 6	Miss L. D. Taylor	0 2 10	Miss F. B. Watkins	0 5 0
		Miss H. Tyerman	0 10 0	Miss B. L. Appleford	0 6 6	"The Walters	
		Miss Helen Allen	0 10 0	Miss M. Merryweather	1 4 0	Family"	3 12 0
		Anon	0 1 0	Miss Hilda Parry	0 14 0	Mrs. Morris Fowler	1 13 0
		Miss Annie Bray	0 4 0	Miss Finlay Peacock	0 5 6	Miss Allen & Miss E.	
		Village of Haythorpe	0 1 0	Miss L. Wilkinson	0 3 0	Howey	1 4 6
		Sussex, per Mrs. Cob-		Miss G. M. Sherris	2 7 0	Miss B. M. Rogers	0 5 0
		den Unwin	0 16 0	Miss Mabel Martin	0 2 3	Miss K. E. Grady	0 4 0
		Miss M. A. Cheavin	1 6 0	Miss M. Weatherley	0 3 6	Miss Annie Koney	0 16 8
		Miss N. B. Heatley	0 11 0	Miss D. G. Reid	0 10 0	Miss Clara Edwards	2 8 0
		Mrs. A. Barker	0 5 0	Miss M. Shepherd	0 3 0	Miss Clutterback	0 10 6
		Mrs. F. Crompton	0 10 0	Miss S. A. Wilkinson	0 3 0	Miss F. L. Smith	0 5 0
		Miss H. M. Vobes	1 0 0	Miss E. Wedgwood	1 2 6	Misses F. L. & F. G.	
		Mrs. E. Cairns	1 0 0	Miss A. Ransford	0 4 0	Smith	2 5 6
		Miss K. M. Hailes	0 10 6	Miss J. Reed	1 0 0	A. R. C. Fisher Esq.	0 1 4
		Miss M. Hamilton	0 15 0	Mrs. B. A. Tidwell	0 10 0	Per Mrs. Madden	
		Miss O. Dawson	0 1 6	Miss Emma Rozier	0 2 0	Miss G. M. Harrison	0 16 0
		Miss B. Rankin	0 5 0	Miss A. M. Baker	2 0 0	Per Mrs. McLean	
		Miss Millie Banks	0 3 0	Miss A. F. Bassam	0 17 0	Mrs. Walker	1 0 0
		Mrs. A. Banks	0 3 6	Mrs. E. C. Maples	0 7 0	Miss Alexander	0 8 0
		Mrs. A. B. Hatfield	0 1 6	Miss B. B. Saxton	0 5 0	Miss Alexander	0 5 0
		Miss V. Barugh	0 3 6	Miss M. I. Dunn	0 6 0	Mrs. Thacker	0 2 0
		Miss M. Sparks	0 2 7	Miss A. M. Crosthwaite	0 2 0	Per Mrs. Roe	
		Miss M. C. Crandon Gill	0 18 0	Miss E. Carr	0 2 6	Miss A. Ridley	1 1 0
		Miss L. H. Peacock	0 3 6	Miss M. H. Carey	0 3 0	Mrs. Yates	0 10 0
		Miss E. Jousen	0 7 3	Miss M. T. Gosselin	0 5 0	Per Mrs. Williams	
		Mrs. Ramsbottom	1 0 0	Mrs. A. G. Brown	0 5 0	Miss Mary Lawson	0 9 0
		Miss A. R. Graham	0 4 0	Mrs. O. M. Errol Boyd	0 8 6	Miss Norah Ball	0 3 2
		Mrs. R. W. Whishaw	0 10 1	Mrs. N. Bremner	0 7 0	Miss E. Bowman	0 16 0
		W. Sutherland, Esq.	0 5 6	Mrs. S. Allen	0 9 0	Miss Mildred Smith	0 7 0
		Miss I. Boreford	2 0 0	Mrs. Madeleine Bach	0 2 0	Miss Norah Bowen	0 3 0
		Miss Hilda Webb	1 0 0	Miss H. A. Wright	1 0 0	Exhibition (additional)	0 18 0
		Miss Isabel Edwards	0 10 6	Miss B. M. Blockton	0 2 0	Collections, etc.	
		Misses A. and D. Allen	1 0 0	Mrs. Margaret Napier	0 8 0	London, etc.	16 8 7
		Brown	1 0 0	Miss E. E. Linney	0 5 9	Per Mrs. Barrett	0 6 3
		Miss M. O. Rock	0 16 0	Miss M. C. Kirkwood	0 5 0	" Miss Burns	0 10 3
		Miss E. Fallon	1 1 0	Miss W. Webster	1 5 8	" Mrs. Clarke	0 6 3
		Miss F. G. Sainsbury	0 12 0	Miss O. Griffiths	0 5 0	" Miss Gye	0 14 7
		Miss A. Baker	0 8 0	Miss E. Barton	0 2 0	" Miss McLean	0 11 2
		Mrs. F. Robinson	1 0 8	Miss E. L. Houlston	0 7 3	" Miss Williams	0 9 4
		Mrs. H. H. Guest	1 3 0	Miss Amy Bonnet	0 2 6	Total	287.656 8 8
		Miss D. de J. Le Lachour	0 13 0	Miss Lizzie Rose	0 11 0		

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.



Form up Westminster Embankment 5.30 p.m.

Start at 6.30 p.m.

Albert Hall Meeting 8.30 p.m.

TO VICTORY.

June 18, 1910.

Hurrah! here they come,
O vision entrancing!
How the fife hum,
Hurrah! here they come
With colours a-dancing.
Hark to the drum,
Hurrah! here they come,
See the columns advancing.

Still onward and on!
With hearts gay and singing,
All doubts and fears gone.
Still onward and on!
The tramp of feet ringing,
Till victory's won.
Still onward and on!
Hope's messages bringing.

MABEL TUKE.

We wait the striking of the hour. The hosts are ready, the time of preparation is almost over. Already in imagination we see the sections forming up—they stretch from Westminster Bridge to Queen Victoria Street, and overflow down Northumberland Avenue and Whitehall Place; the special trains from the country are steaming into the platforms, the crowds are gathering along the route. Already we seem to hear the bands and see the captains and marshals "dressing" their lines, "General" Drummond on horseback takes her place at the head of the procession, Miss Jessie Kenney, Chief Marshal, watches the formation of the ranks, and two other horsewomen, the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Miss Vera Holme, act as mounted aides de camp. The host begins to move—in compact solid lines, each in her place.

The organisation is complete.

An enormous army of officials has been provided, each with her special duty and her special post. Everything has been arranged for down to the smallest detail. Of the great Hyde Park demonstration in 1908 the *Times*, it will be remembered, said: "We can offer a tribute of admiration to the wonderful skill in organisation displayed by those responsible for this remarkable demonstration. Each procession was under the control of a chief marshal, under whom were group marshals, banner marshals, and banner captains—captains over ten, and captains over a hundred. For every detail of the arrangements, some one person was immediately responsible. Everything was foreseen, and everything was provided for, even down to the last standard bearer, and of standard bearers there were over 3,000."

All the captains and marshals are in their places; one behind the other the sections are formed, the great and symbolic Pageant of Prisoners, the early Suffrage Pioneers, the women of the W.S.P.U. from all parts of London and all the great towns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, representatives of all the other suffrage societies, women graduates in their robes, nurses in uniform, business women, teachers, artists, writers, clerks—all ranks and all professions, in a seemingly endless stream. And all are gay with colours—the purple, white and green of the W.S.P.U., the colours of the other societies, the varied banners of the sections, and perhaps most charming of all, the beautiful natural colours of the flowers which the processionists will carry.

Colour and music all along the route, and in the hearts of

the women a song blent of struggle past, of victory near, and of a future full of promise.

WHAT THE MAN AND WOMAN IN THE STREET WILL SEE.

The Hyde Park Demonstration of two years ago broke the record for any political demonstration in the Kingdom, but the great Procession of to-morrow (Saturday) promises to surpass even that as a sign of the strength of the Suffrage movement. In Hyde Park the crowd, which was just beginning to wake to the importance of the campaign, completely overwhelmed in number the women who were taking part; but to-morrow, although "all London" will be present to see this wonderful Procession, it is the number and character of the women taking part that will form a most striking and marvellous picture. So tremendous will be the Procession that it is almost difficult to picture it. If one could have a bird's-eye view, there would be seen thousands and thousands of moving figures forming a line so long that when the leaders reach the Albert Hall the end of the Contingent will hardly have left the Embankment—a gigantic moving line of women carrying flowers and banners, and marching to the music of 40 bands. The size alone will be an everlasting remembrance to those who stand and watch it.

A Wonderful Band of Women.

But when we come to watch each section as it passes the whole thing is more marvellous still. First comes the Colour Bearer, Charlotte Marsh, whom not only those in the movement, but the whole public, know as the woman who suffered the torture of forcible feeding for three months rather than surrender her principles. She is carrying the great silk standard of the W.S.P.U.—the flag that never has been and never will be lowered. Next follows such a band as never had been thought of until the Union, which does everything for itself, brought it into existence. Clad in their picturesque uniform and led by the Drum Major Mrs. Leigh (another of the Union's bravest women), the Drum and Fife Band, composed entirely of women, marches past with a well-drilled precision that soldiers might envy.

Here comes the first group clad all in white; there are 617 of them, and they represent something much more than 617 mere members: they typify each one a term of imprisonment which has been served, by order of the Liberal Government, by women who were ready to undergo anything in order to win the victory which is now so near. Never will their services be forgotten, and as they pass carrying the wand tipped with the broad arrow, we recognise the leaders of the movement, Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Christabel Pankhurst, as well as Annie Kenney, Mary Gawthorpe, Lady Constance Lytton, Mrs. Brailsford and others who have given themselves to the cause.

It is right that this brave band should lead the Procession and that those in the crowd who watch should pay it the homage it has won. But there is respect as great to be paid to another little band, that of the women who have grown old in the fight and who now see in sight the fruits of their lifelong labours.

Headed by captains who will keep the ranks unbroken, and by officials who will manage the banners, group follows group in unending succession. One after another, carrying their own banner, come the local Unions, who, as the work grew, had to be established in all parts of London, and who form each a separate Union with its own officials and its own work, yet all co-operating in the scheme of organisation laid down from the headquarters at Clements Inn.

Still they come, the groups—and this time the banners show that women have come from all quarters of England and Scotland and Ireland to take their part. What a revelation to anyone who has underestimated the strength of this movement, to see that not only in a score of London suburbs, but in every large town in the whole kingdom there is an active Union, carrying the message of the Suffragettes to every town and village. Never has any organisation had such a network and spread its lines so far in so short a time. It must be indeed a great and invincible cause which has succeeded like this!

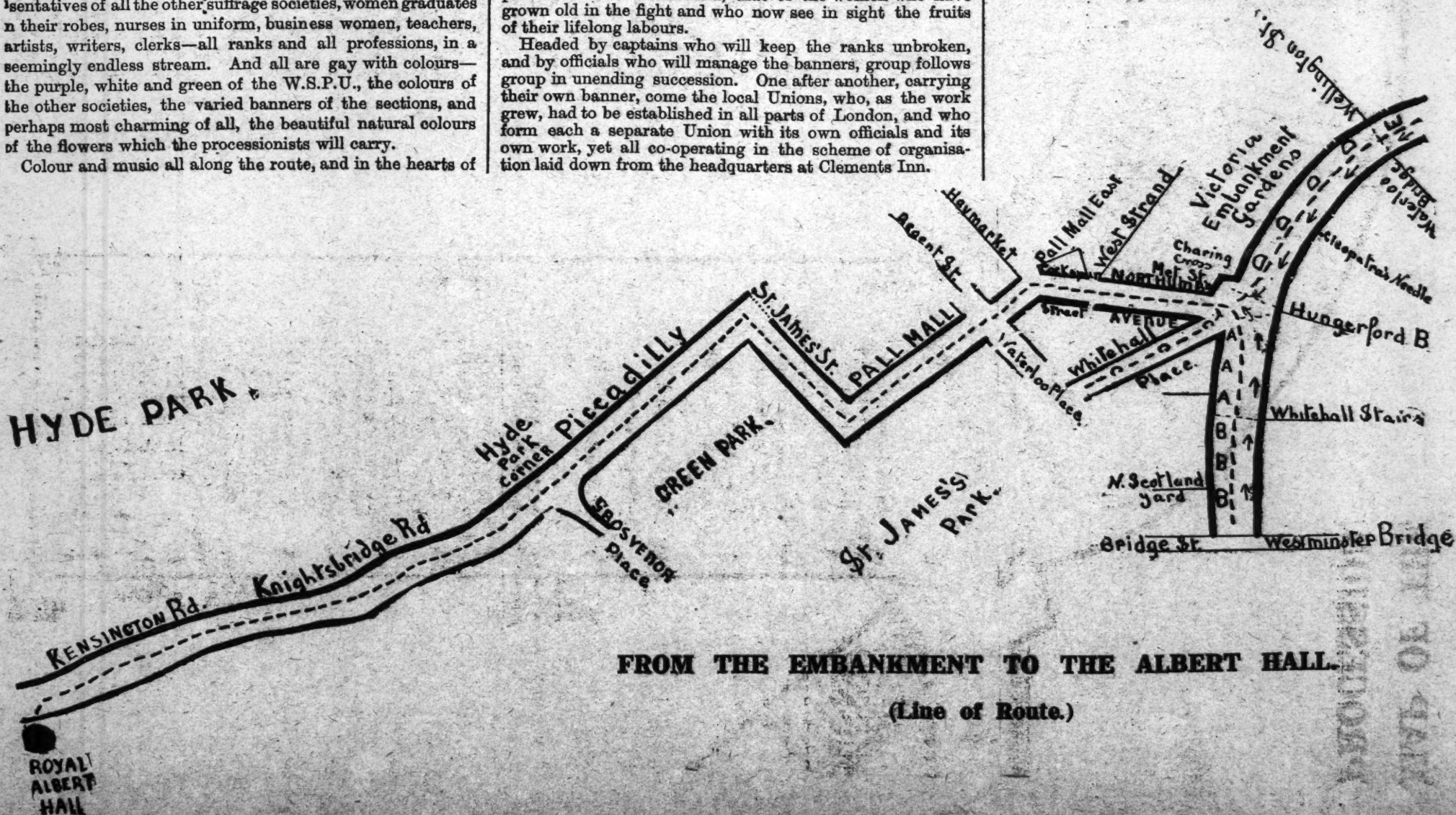
When all these groups with their banners have passed, we are only at Section C, and this we know by the striking and dignified robes of the women graduates. To see the great band of women who have succeeded in the intellectual field should prove, if it needed any proving, that women's brains are equal to men's. With their various coloured hoods denoting different universities, they come—teachers, scientists, doctors—an imposing band, and one may recognise in the ranks, if there is time to do so, women whose fame has spread not only in this country but abroad for the splendid work they have done.

Behind them comes a section which, though small, is very significant—a number of men in academic dress from the Cambridge University Men's League for Woman Suffrage, who are following in their train, proud to show that they are helping the women in this movement because they believe that both halves of the human race should have equal justice, and that the world can only gain when women have their voice in the government of it.

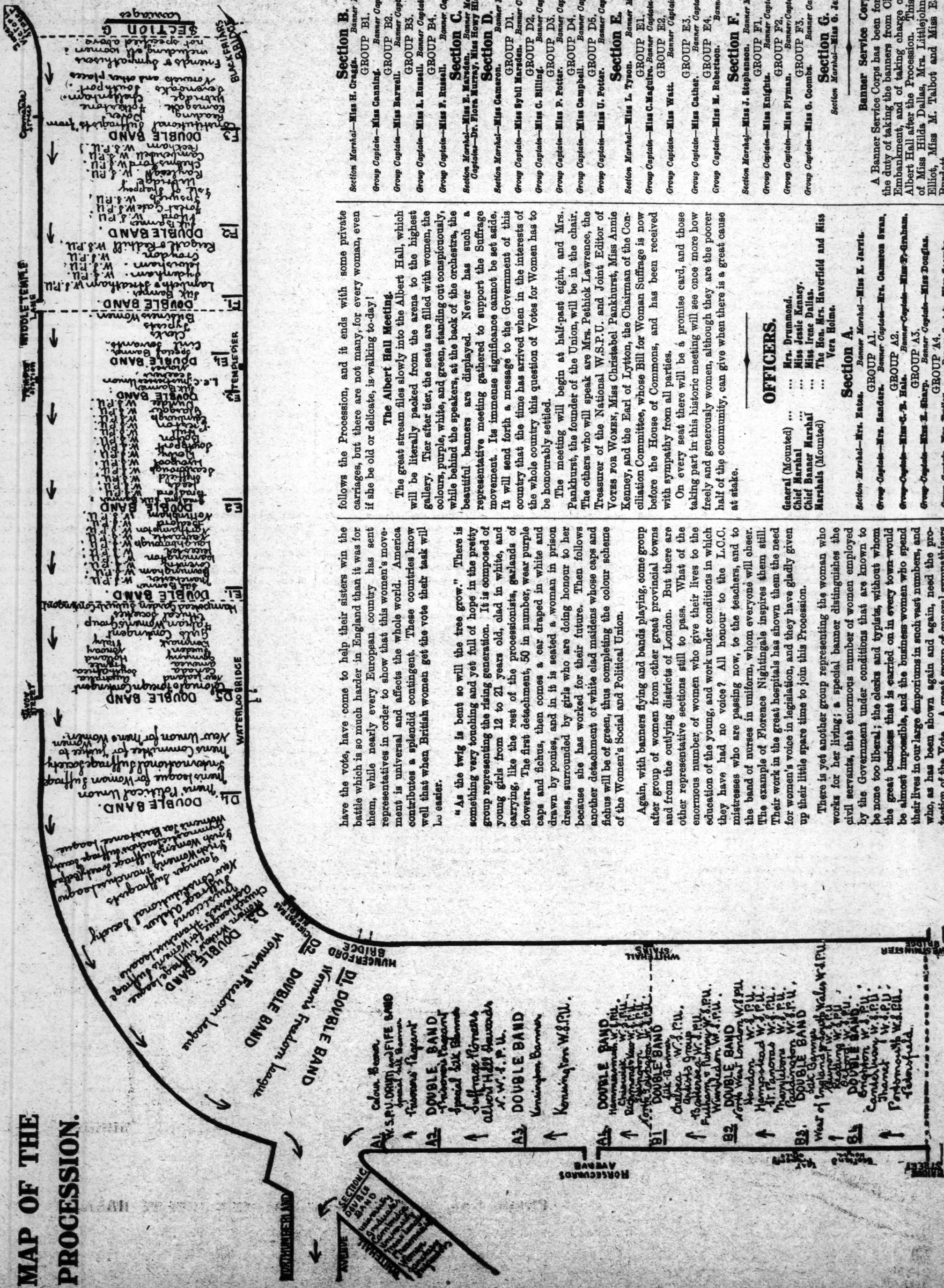
Twenty Other Suffrage Societies.

Suddenly there appears a contingent in which the familiar purple, white, and green is replaced by yellow, white, and green, the colours of the Women's Freedom League. Behind this group come, carrying their own banners, the representatives of twenty British suffrage societies. They all do different work, they all have different ways of doing it, but they have all joined in this great day because this is not the Procession of one society, but is a peaceful demonstration by women of every kind and class and opinions, to show that they want the vote. Many people who have won fame for their artistic gifts will be seen in the bands of musicians, actresses, and writers, who pass, carrying emblems of their craft, under some of the most beautiful banners. Here, too, will be found representatives of four men's societies, all proving the fact that men are awaking to the great truth that the movement for women's enfranchisement concerns them as much as it concerns women.

And although it is the women of Great Britain who are asking for their rights at the moment, see how other countries have come forward to help them—there is a brave group of Colonial and Foreign contingents. New Zealand, Australia, Norway, the countries where women



MAP OF THE PROCESSION.



follows the Procession, and it ends with some private carriages, but there are not many, for every woman, even if she be old or delicate, is walking to-day!

The Albert Hall Meeting.

The great stream files slowly into the Albert Hall, which will be literally packed from the arena to the highest gallery. Tier after tier, the seats are filled with women, the colours, purple, white, and green, standing out conspicuously, while behind the speakers, at the back of the orchestra, the beautiful banners are displayed. Never has such a representative meeting gathered to support the Suffrage movement. Its immense significance cannot be set aside. It will send forth a message to the Government of this country that the time has arrived when in the interests of the whole country this question of Votes for Women has to be honourably settled.

The meeting will begin at half-past eight, and Mrs. Pankhurst, the founder of the Union, will be in the chair. The others who will speak are Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the Treasurer of the National W.S.P.U., and Joint Editor of Votes for Women, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, and the Earl of Lytton, the Chairman of the Conciliation Committee, whose Bill for Woman Suffrage is now before the House of Commons, and has been received with sympathy from all parties.

On every seat there will be a promise card, and those taking part in this historic meeting will see once more how freely and generously women, although they are the poorer half of the community, can give when there is a great cause at stake.

OFFICERS.

General (Mounted) ... Mrs. Drummond.
Chief Marshal ... Miss Jessie Kenney.
Chief Banner Marshal ... Miss Irene Dallas.
Marshals (Mounted) ... The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Miss Vera Holme.

Section A.

Section Marshal—Mrs. Eaten.
Group Captain—Mrs. Sanders.
Group Captain—Mrs. C. B. Hale.
Group Captain—Mrs. E. Sharp.
Group Captain—Mrs. Butler.

have the vote, have come to help their sisters win the battle which is so much harder in England than it was for them, while nearly every European country has sent representatives in order to show that this women's movement is universal and affects the whole world. America contributes a splendid contingent. These countries know well that when British women get the vote their task will be easier.

"As the twig is bent so will the tree grow." There is something very touching and yet full of hope in the pretty group representing the rising generation. It is composed of young girls from 12 to 21 years old, clad in white, and carrying, like the rest of the processionists, garlands of flowers. The first detachment, 50 in number, wear purple caps and fichus, then comes a car draped in white and drawn by ponies, and in it is seated a woman in prison dress, surrounded by girls who are doing honour to her because she has worked for their future. Then follows another detachment of white clad maidens whose caps and fichus will be of green, thus completing the colour scheme of the Women's Social and Political Union.

Again, with banners flying and bands playing, come group after group of women from other great provincial towns and from the outlying districts of London. But there are other representative sections still to pass. What of the enormous number of women who give their lives to the education of the young, and work under conditions in which they have had no voice? All honour to the L.C.O., mistresses who are passing now, to the teachers, and to the band of nurses in uniform, whom everyone will cheer. The example of Florence Nightingale inspires them still. Their work in the great hospitals has shown them the need for women's voice in legislation, and they have gladly given up their little spare time to join this Procession.

There is yet another group representing the woman who works for her living; a special banner distinguishes the civil servants, that enormous number of women employed by the Government under conditions that are known to be none too liberal; the clerks and typists, without whom the great business that is carried on in every town would be almost impossible, and the business women who spend their lives in our large emporiums in such vast numbers, and who, as has been shown again and again, need the protection of the Vote. A great group of general sympathisers

FACTS FOR NEW READERS.

(Those who want more information than is given here should obtain "Women's Fight for the Vote," by F. W. Pethick Lawrence, from The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, Price 6d. net and 1s. net.)

The demand women are making is that sex shall not of itself be a disqualification for the possession of the Parliamentary franchise. Women suffragists have accordingly drafted a Bill to effect this which they desire to see carried into law. It is estimated that between a million and a million-and-a-quarter women would be immediately enfranchised by it. As there are at present between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 male voters, this would mean that the female electorate will be about one-seventh of the whole. The Bill which is at present before Parliament is slightly different from this, and would enfranchise about one million women. It is explained elsewhere.

The Meaning of the Parliamentary Vote.

The right to put a cross on a ballot paper conferred by the Parliamentary vote is a symbolic act of citizenship. It is the means recognised by the law whereby the voter exercises his sovereign rights as one of the rulers of the country. Its immediate effect is to enable the voter to influence the selection of the man who is to represent his district in the House of Commons, and through him to control the legislation, taxation, and administration of the country. Though an isolated individual may not attach much importance to his own vote, it makes all the difference whether a whole class of individuals possesses the franchise or is excluded from it. What one single John Smith is unable to do a whole class of John Smiths not only can but will do. As illustrations may be noted the Trades Disputes Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and Old Age Pensions, which would never have become law if the working class had not been enfranchised.

Why Women Want the Vote.

In the first place, they desire to play their part in the life of the nation and introduce their point of view, so long neglected, into the government of the country. Among the matters decided in Parliament are questions of education, infant mortality, sweated labour, the conditions of women's work, the housing of the poor, the treatment of the poor and of criminals. Women feel deeply on all these questions, and when they are voters candidates of all political parties will find that in order to win their support at the polls they will have to set these questions in the forefront of their programmes. In the second place, women know that the possession of the vote is necessary to safeguard the interests of women. No human being is good enough to be entrusted with absolute power over another human being, and no section or class of a community is good enough to be trusted with absolute power over another section or class. At present the male electorate controls the making and the administering of the laws, and as a result the law is not fair to women, and it is also administered to their disadvantage. Finally, the vote is the hall-mark of citizenship, and confers a status which those who are excluded from it cannot possess.

Where the Law is Unjust to Women.

Those who oppose giving votes to women are the loudest in their claims that the place of women is in the home, yet it is precisely in the home that the rights of the man are by law entirely superior to those of the woman. The husband has the power to select where the home shall be and how it shall be conducted. In the eyes of the law he is the sole parent of the child so long as he is alive, and the decision as to the child's upbringing rests entirely with him. Whether the husband be good or bad, the wife is by law entirely subservient to him. She has no legal right to any share of the husband's income except in the case of actual desertion; and if, while continuing to live with her, he refuses to pay to her a single penny of his wages, she cannot obtain such payment except by breaking up her home and going into the workhouse. Short of this she and her children can starve, and yet she cannot claim the protection of the law to obtain maintenance from her husband. Finally, in the event of either party to the marriage being guilty of definite immorality, there is a total difference in the treatment accorded to husband and wife.

Women and the Administration.

In administering the country the Government has set up an entirely artificial differentiation between the sexes. In the first place, from a very large number of positions (including all the more important) women are excluded altogether, to the disadvantage of women, who are thus denied opportunities of well-paid employment, and to the disadvantage of the community, which is thus obliged to appoint a man where a woman might be more suitable, or have better qualifications. In the second place, where men and women are both employed, the woman receives a far smaller wage than the man for precisely the same work, as is the case with school inspectors, sanitary inspectors, post office employees, &c. Finally, the Government is one of the worst of sweaters in the wages it pays to women, either directly or through its sub-contractors in its Army clothing works and other departments.

Answers to Anti-Suffrage Arguments.

Women have shown their demand for the vote by petitions, by great public meetings, and by willingness to undergo imprisonment for the sake of the cause. These are the only methods available for the unenfranchised. That woman suffrage is popular among the electors is shown by the way candidates for Parliament secretly hostile to it hedge on the subject when questioned at election time. Though man's principal work may lie in the workshop and woman's in the home, that does not prevent men and it should not prevent women from taking a reasonable interest in the affairs of the country, and from sparing that small amount of time required to cast a vote at elections, to attend an occasional political meeting, and to discuss the questions of the day with acquaintances. Common sense and the experience of countries where women vote combine to show that woman suffrage does not lead to dissensions in the home, nor to women being treated with less respect by men, but does lead to the enactment of beneficial laws which they have been for years

asking for in vain. There is no ground for thinking that woman suffrage will unduly strengthen any one of the present political parties at the expense of the others. Nor will it necessarily lead to adult suffrage or to women M.P.'s. After women have won the vote the male electorate will still outnumber the female electorate by about six or seven to one, and only those changes which are approved by the whole electorate will be made. Where women have been called upon to govern they have generally been remarkably successful, as witness the famous names of Queen Elizabeth, Queen Victoria, Maria Theresa, the late Dowager Empress of China, and many others; but the possession of the vote does not mean the liability to be called on to govern, but merely to select those who will govern; and women are certainly capable of this quite equally with men. Many anti-suffragists pin their faith to the "physical force" argument; they say that the ultimate basis of all government is physical force. This is untrue; it is not the physically strongest races which govern the world, but those who possess the finest combination of physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual force; and the same is true within the confines of a single State.

Forty Years of Ladylike Methods.

Those who accuse the Suffragettes of impatience forget the forty years of "constitutional" agitation carried on from 1866 to 1905. At first women tried to get on to the register, and in one district 92 per cent. of the "qualified" women sent in claims. The case was, however, decided against them in the law courts—"Ochilston v. Lings." They then organised petitions, and in 14 years sent in over 9,000 petitions with over three million signatures. Next they held enthusiastic meetings in all the large towns of the country. Nevertheless they were omitted from the County Franchise Bill, and, at the express direction of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.'s pledged to Woman Suffrage voted against an amendment to include women. After this betrayal women continued to pursue "peaceful" methods, and in 1897 a monster memorial, signed by 257,000 women, was presented to members of Parliament. But no notice was taken of it, and M.P.'s continued to ignore the agitation.

Militant Methods.

It is a mistaken idea that submission is a noble virtue. There are circumstances under which it may even be morally wrong. One of these arises when it is a case of submission to a breach of trust by a co-trustee. And women, to whom, equally with men, the interests of other women, of children, and of the race as a whole are confided, would be wrong if they continued to submit to exclusion from their proper place in the nation's affairs. Because they have done so hitherto, a whole set of ideas necessary for the proper evolution of the human race has been crushed out of existence. The commencement of militant methods by women meant that they were tired of being humbugged by politicians and had found out that pressure had to be adopted. This pressure could not be of the same kind as is used in other walks of life, because those who had no votes had no constitutional means of bringing pressure to bear on the Government. It had to be of an extraordinary or revolutionary kind. The men who won Magna Charta knew this, and so did those who broke the power of the Stuarts and those who won the Reform Bills of 1832 and 1867. And women have decided that if no other way is open to win their liberty even revolution will not be eschewed.

Origin of the Militant Campaign.

In the autumn of 1905 the general political outlook underwent a change. The sands of the Conservative Government were running out, and Sir Edward Grey came to Manchester to expound what Liberal policy would be if a Liberal Government came into power. The W.S.P.U., then two years old, determined to find out what the Liberal policy would be to women. Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney went to Sir Edward Grey's meeting, and after his speech, at the proper time for questions, put a question to him on this point. He ignored the question. It was then sent up to him in writing, but it was still ignored; and as the meeting showed signs of breaking up, Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney stood on their seats and pressed for an answer. The only answer they got was to be dragged out past the platform and flung into the street. There they started a protest meeting, but the police refused to allow them to proceed, and arrested them on a fabricated charge of assault. Brought before the magistrate the next day, they were sentenced to fine or imprisonment—Christabel Pankhurst to one week and Annie Kenney to three days—and both elected to go to prison. Thus did Sir Edward Grey prefer to see women flung out of his meeting and sent to prison rather than give an answer to one straightforward question.

The Four Years' War.

The story of the Government's action during the four years which followed was the development of the policy initiated by Sir Edward Grey at Manchester of first ignoring and then treating as mere rowdies the women who were determined to have their question dealt with. The only possible answer to be made by women—unless they were to give right in—was to try to compel the Government to listen to the women's case, to force them to argue it out on its merits, to accept violence at their hands rather than submit to remain voteless, and, if the Government proved obdurate, to appeal to a higher power—the electorate—to override them.

Criticism of "Pestering" Cabinet Ministers.

Though "O.B." himself recommended "pestering people," Liberals have taken women to task for pestering Cabinet Ministers, urging that persuasion is better than coercion. Women answer that 40 years of persuasion availed nothing. Liberals further said that interrupting meetings was improper; they have, however, shown the hypocrisy of this criticism by their approbation of the Liberal "voice" which interrupted Conservative speakers:

moreover, women did not interrupt till experience had shown that questions after the principal speech were disregarded. Later, when Cabinet Ministers excluded all women from their meetings, they found themselves confronted by women at other times and places; critics condemned this as bad manners, forgetting that he who blocks up the public way through his grounds cannot complain when the public trespass on his private property. When men interrupted in place of women critics falsely declared that they were paid for their work. When women, barred from access to the meeting hall, headed street demonstrations outside, or sent their protest in the form of a stone into the hall, critics condemned them for their lawless and dangerous behaviour. There is only one answer to be given to them: Revolutions cannot be made with rose-water; the blame for them rests not on those who are fighting for liberty, but on those who by denying justice make revolution the only available means to obtain redress.

Criticism of "Raids on Parliament."

Raids on Parliament are the outcome of the unqualified refusal of the Prime Minister to appoint time or place to see any deputation of women (whether "constitutional" or "militant" Suffragists) on the question of woman suffrage. By thus breaking the spirit of the constitution he has compelled women to choose between two alternatives, either tamely to submit and thereby to allow him to ignore their claims, or to continue to press for an audience even up to the point of trying to force their way into the House of Commons. The members of the W.S.P.U. have chosen the latter course, thereby incurring the criticism of being "lawless, unwomanly and violent." In being charged with unwomanliness the Suffragettes are in good company, for a similar charge has been preferred against all women reformers of the past, including Joan of Arc, Josephine Butler, and Florence Nightingale. And on the main issue the words of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone provide an irrefutable answer: "If no instructions had ever been addressed in political crises to the people of this country except to remember to hate violence and love order and exercise patience, the liberties of this country would never have been attained."

The Prison Mutiny and Hunger Strike.

Of all the actions of the Suffragettes none have been so widely misunderstood as the prison mutiny and the hunger strike; this is because the outside public have never realised that in this the women were not acting wantonly or hysterically but with a clear and definite purpose, fighting for an important principle at great personal cost. From the commencement, in dealing with the suffrage prisoners the Government departed from the honourable tradition by which special treatment has been given political prisoners in all civilised countries, and dealt with them as ordinary police-court rowdies. Against this the women remonstrated in vain. Though the arguments of the women were supported by the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Daily News*, the Home Office turned a deaf ear to their complaints. All this time the women had carefully obeyed the prison regulations; but after three years of asking for proper prison treatment they realised that more vigorous action was necessary in order that the rights of political prisoners might not be permanently abrogated. Accordingly in June, 1909, they began to carry out a concerted refusal to be subject to prison discipline; and there was also initiated the hunger strike—the supreme effort of passive resistance. Those who carried it out said in effect to the Government: "We hold the right of political prisoners so sacred that we are willing to die in their defence; choose therefore between doing justice and allowing us to die in prison." The Government, however, at first found a third alternative, and after women had undergone several days' heroic sufferings by hunger, they were released from prison.

Forcible Feeding in Prison.

But after a little while Mr. Gladstone decided upon a new method—forcible feeding in prison. By this means he hoped to retain the women longer in prison; in this he was partially successful. He hoped also to break their spirit; in this he completely failed. The most usual form of forcible feeding adopted was that of pouring liquid food by tube through the nose into the stomach of the prisoner, who was strapped down to a chair. It caused the most fearful pain, especially when aggravated by the concomitants of prison treatment. A curious side-light upon the methods of the Government was cast by the method of dealing with Lady Constance Lytton. When she was sentenced to prison in Newcastle in her own name, Mr. Gladstone sent a specialist to see her, who reported her suffering from heart disease; she was accordingly released without being forcibly fed. When she went to prison as "Jane Warton" no care was taken of her; she was forcibly fed and brutally treated. Owing to the "truce," there are at present no suffragists in prison, and Mr. Winston Churchill, the new Home Secretary, has brought in a new rule to provide somewhat better treatment for offenders not guilty of crimes implying moral turpitude. It is to be hoped that the suffrage question is going to be settled this session without further conflict, but if this hope proves elusive and further militancy takes place the adequacy of Mr. Churchill's rule will be tested, but it is at least a sign that the brave protest of the women is beginning to be understood.

The Truce and the New Bill.

In most great contests extending over a period of years intervals occur in which the combatants consider that they can obtain their objects better by a temporary suspension of hostilities than by continuous employment of arms. This view of the situation was taken by the leaders of the W.S.P.U. at the close of the general election of 1910 at which they had inflicted serious loss on the Government. In consequence of this truce a "Conciliation Committee" was formed in the House of Commons and drafted a new Bill which has a good prospect of being carried during the present session, as it has influential support. Further particulars of the Bill are given on pp. 616 and 617.

PRACTICAL HINTS FOR THE PROCESSION.

All those taking part are asked to be on the Embankment at 5.30 punctually. The position of all the contingents will be seen on the map on page 609, but in addition a number of boy messengers have been employed to hold up placards on poles with the letter and number of the various contingents. It will be seen that Sections A and B form up on Westminster Embankment from Northumberland Avenue to Westminster Bridge, Section C in Whitehall and Sections D to G on Victoria Embankment. Each section faces the entrance to Northumberland Avenue.

The Start.

When the signal to march is given, Sections A and B will start; immediately they have passed up Northumberland Avenue, Section C will follow them, and behind them the other sections will march in order. The route will be seen in the map on page 609; it leads via Northumberland Avenue, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, Knightsbridge and Kensington Road.

Dress.

Members are asked, if possible, to wear the colours of the Union, and women graduates and others entitled to do so, are asked to wear academic dress, whatever contingents they may be walking in. The period of full mourning for King Edward being now at an end, no black should be worn.

Flowers.

Flowers will be provided by the generosity of several friends. Those who have gardens can help by bringing their own flowers.

Refreshments.

As the Procession and meeting will occupy several hours, it will be well if Processionists will bring some food, such as biscuits or chocolates with them.

Selling the Paper.

As all the people along the route will naturally wish to know more of the movement which inspires such a Procession, the paper *VOTES FOR WOMEN* will be sold all along the route. Volunteers for selling the paper are asked to communicate immediately with Miss Ainsworth, 156, Charing Cross Road.

Albert Hall.

All holders of tickets are informed that they must enter the Albert Hall by the door marked on the ticket. Tickets are being issued for the gallery, the only part of the hall not at present reserved, and these will be given to women on Saturday, processionists receiving preference.

Men Sympathisers.

A contingent of men supporters will march in the Procession under the auspices of the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement (who have done so much militant work for the cause), the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, the Men's Committee for Justice to Women, and the New Union for Men and Women. All these societies extend a cordial invitation to men sympathisers not yet belonging to any Suffrage organisation to march under their banner.

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MRS. HUMPHRY WARD AT BAY.

Mrs. Zangwill has sent us a letter, challenging the value of the statement made by Mrs. Humphry Ward with regard to Woman Suffrage in Colorado. She goes on to compare the 15,000 members said to belong to the Anti-Suffrage Society with the enormous number of women working for Suffrage, and says:—

"Fifteen thousand—and after the self-sacrificing and strenuous recruiting on the part of the Anti-Suffrage leaders, after their frenzied efforts in collecting signatures to a petition, which, by the way, Mrs. Ward should allow to lie quietly (in more senses than one) in its dishonoured grave! Fifteen thousand—when, according to Mrs. Ward, the militant Suffrage movement has aroused 'deep impulses of disgust and indignation' throughout the country and 'has seriously put back, if not wholly extinguished, the hope of Woman Suffrage'! One cannot help wondering what would be the number of Mrs. Ward's followers had there been no militant movement. Surely Mrs. Ward should show more gratitude to her ally, the Suffragette. Indeed, if Mrs. Ward's view be correct, was it necessary to form an Anti-Suffrage League? Apparently the Anti-Suffrage subscriptions would have been equally effective if sent to Clements Inn."

"Now to compare the strength of the Suffrage societies with that of Mrs. Ward's league. Mrs. Ward gives the Suffrage membership at 290,000; I do not know on what grounds. But, even accepting her estimate, this number, which she dismisses as 'insignificant,' is at least nearly twenty times as great as the number of members of the Anti-Suffrage League. In respect to other forms of Suffrage activity, we all know that *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, which is only one among several Suffrage organs, alone has a circulation of thirty to fifty thousand. Further, the Women's Social and Political Union is holding no less than two hundred and fifty meetings in London and the suburbs during the current week. This number, it must be remembered, does not include the meetings held by our Society all over the rest of the kingdom, nor does it include the meetings held by all the other Suffrage societies either in London or elsewhere."

"Again with regard to the trend of public opinion anent Woman Suffrage, a statement recently made by a certain dramatist seems to me significant. In a popular melodrama of his there is a scene in which a Suffragette goes to prison rather than pay a fine. This remark a year or two ago was received with hisses. Now, so the dramatist assures us, it is nightly greeted with a storm of cheers and applause."

"Such evidence of popular sympathy, such a display of Suffrage activity, lead one to think that the authors of the memorandum introducing the proposed Suffrage Bill are right in assuming that the country *does* desire Woman Suffrage. But even if, as Mrs. Ward predicts, this Suffrage Bill should go the way of its predecessors, does she imagine that this will end the struggle? Rather it will begin it. There has been much talk of late of 'the truce of God.' The truce between the women and the Government may also be so styled. But this truce, unlike that between the politicians, can be changed into a lasting treaty. The Conciliation Bill comes surely as a fitting tribute to the memory of a Peacemaker."

"EDITH AYRTON ZANGWILL."

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Procession! Procession!! Procession!!!

Be on the Embankment to-morrow (Saturday) by 5.30 p.m. at the latest.

In the few hours that remain window bills (to be obtained from Miss Kerr, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.) must be shown, handbills must be given away, payments must be chalked. *Everyone must be told!*

The Albert Hall Meeting.

Full particulars of the programme of this historic meeting will be found on p. 607. The demand for tickets has been so great that those having tickets and unable to use them are asked to return them to Miss Cooke, ticket secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C., up to Saturday morning.

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road.

"Women's Fight for the Vote," by F. W. Pethick Lawrence, is on sale, price 6d. net and 1s. net. It will also be sold on the Procession route.

"The Purple, White, and Green March," by R. H. P., full pianoforte score, with title-page in the colours, by Mr. Hatch, is on sale at the discount price of 6d. (by post, 7d.).

A song called "The Women of England," composed by Mr. W. Ward Higgs, is also on sale, price 6d.

"Rebel Women," by Evelyn Sharp, is on sale, price 1s. net.

Special Notice.

For the convenience of members and friends coming from the country to-morrow (Saturday), and wishing to buy regalia, colours, summer blouses, &c., it has been decided to keep the shop open until 4.30. Call at 156, Charing Cross Road (close to Tottenham Court Circus, under the Votes for Women Clock), and see the many and varied things for sale.

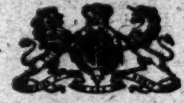
Important Meetings.

Next Monday afternoon's meeting at the Queen's Hall will be a specially important one, as by that time Mr. Asquith's decision as to giving facilities for the Bill will probably be known, and the future arrangements of the W.S.P.U. will be announced. The speakers, at 3 p.m., will be Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst will also speak on Thursday at St. James' Hall at 8 p.m. Come, and bring your friends!



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BOOK OF THE WEEK.

"Women's Fight for the Vote."

This very clear and useful exposition of the meaning and scope of the Suffrage agitation appears at a propitious moment. As the author remarks in his preface, a chronicler of a campaign that is still in progress labours under a certain disadvantage, since, "while the ink is still wet in the printing press, events are happening which are deciding whether a new chapter of militancy is to be written, or whether the book should have the orthodox ending, 'and they all lived happily ever after.'" At a moment, however, when public interest is being focussed upon the progress of a battle that may be fought out to a finish in the course of the next few weeks, a book that tends to educate the public in the meaning of that struggle is of special value; and Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence's survey of Women's Suffrage arguments and of the Women's Suffrage campaign, both past and present, has the additional advantage of being interesting in its conclusions, even to those who may be already familiar with most of the facts. All Suffragists, for instance, will be glad to be reminded of significant incidents in the long-drawn-out fight that they may have forgotten; of the vigorous constitutional agitation carried on by Miss Lydia Becker and others previous to the crisis of 1884, during which between 1,300 and 1,400 meetings were held all over the country, including nine great demonstrations in the principal towns; or of the canvass of women in Manchester, following the Reform Act of 1867, when about 92 per cent. out of 4,215 women approached sent in claims to be placed on the register, proving, as Mr. Lawrence points out in another chapter, that when women thought that Lord Brougham's Act entitled them to the Parliamentary vote, they by no means showed that indifference to the question of which the anti-Suffragists accuse them to-day.

In an admirable chapter called "Women and the Administration," the author gives valuable statistics showing (1) how the greatest and most lucrative posts in the kingdom are in the hands of men; and (2) how the salaries are always higher for men than for women even where both are employed. "Curiously enough," he adds, "the very highest post in the whole country—that of the Sovereign of the realm—may be held either by a man or a woman, a relic of the time when women's constitutional rights were greater than they are to-day." He goes on to give facts and figures to show that, whether employed as inspectors, as teachers, as Post Office clerks, or as factory workers, women are at a disadvantage as regards remuneration for their work, even as regards their actual appointment.

Similarly, he shows that women labour under a disadvantage in the eyes of the law; but, while giving many instances to prove where the law is unjust to women, Mr. Lawrence never loses sight of the subtler meaning of the women's claim to enfranchisement. He says, for instance:

"Those who do not trace the inferior position of women in all these matters to their unenfranchised condition, look in vain for a reason. . . . It is the fact that she belongs to the unenfranchised sex which renders a woman's opinion in the eyes of husband or son of less importance than it otherwise would be, for he assumes, in common with the lawmakers and with the anti-Suffragists, that she is not enfranchised because she is inferior."

This really goes to the root of the whole matter, besides giving the anti-Suffrage point of view exquisitely in a nutshell. To the anti-Suffragists the writer devotes a whole chapter, which is perhaps not wholly a mark of generosity on his part, if we may draw deductions from his opening chapter, in which he observes of their tenets that "the weakness of these arguments and their mutually inconsistent character have already done good spadework in favour of Woman Suffrage," and compares them very aptly to a society once formed to oppose the Anti-Corn Law League, which, according to Molesworth's History, "by promoting discussion, drew attention to the arguments of Free Traders and thus hastened the spread and prevalence of the truth."

Militant Suffragists will not unnaturally be most interested in those portions of the book which deal with the fighting campaign of the last four years. The point is made clear—and it cannot be too often accentuated—that the Women's Social and Political Union have, since 1905, "carried on the double work of fighting and educating simultaneously. They have had to fight, as the warriors did of old, with the sword in one hand and the trowel in the other."

Another point that is very wisely insisted upon is the unique character of a franchise struggle,

"differing in essential particulars from any other struggle to obtain redress in the ordinary affairs of life. . . . But in the case of a Government you have no such means of redress. . . . You cannot, if you are voteless, bring constitutional pressure to bear to change the Government of the day. You cannot bring the law into action to enforce your rights, for the simple reason that you have no rights. Wherever, therefore, the Government of the day has stood out against the wishes of the people who were unrepresented, there revolutionary methods have had to be resorted to."

The book, which will always be of value to Women Suffragists, even after their fight has been fought and won, because of its honest and at the same time perceptive interpretation of a great chapter of our country's history, ends on a note of hopefulness.

"The present provides a unique opportunity. . . . To dam up the stream of women's determination is to court disaster; to open to it a free passage is to allow it to flow onwards steadily in its course, potent with good for the human race."

EVELYN SHARP.

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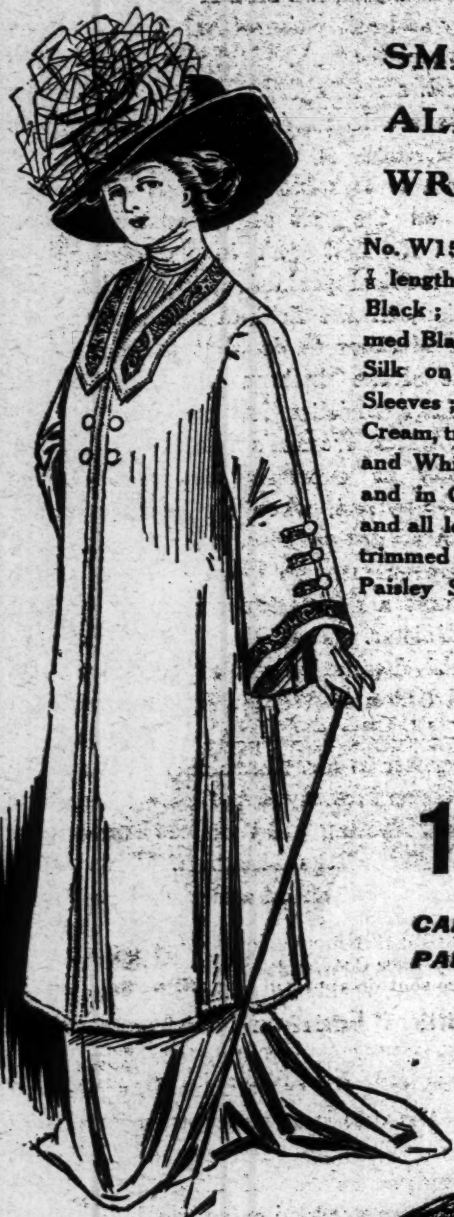
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GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

The Husband, the Supertax, and the Suffragists.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw has sent to the *Times* his correspondence with the Income-tax Commissioners, in which his pungent wit has exposed the folly of the present attitude of the authorities towards married couples.

Referring to the direction in the income-tax demand that

The income of a married woman living with her husband is deemed by the Income Tax Acts to be his income, and full particulars thereof must be included in any statement of income rendered by him for the purpose of supertax,

Mr. Shaw wrote:—

I have absolutely no means of ascertaining my wife's income except by asking her for the information. Her property is a separate property. She keeps a separate banking account at a separate bank. Her solicitor is not my solicitor. I can make a guess at her means from her style of living, exactly as the Surveyor of Income Tax does when he makes a shot at an assessment in the absence of exact information; but beyond that I have no more knowledge of her income than I have of yours. I have therefore asked her to give me a statement. She refuses, on principle. As far as I know, I have no legal means of compelling her to make any such disclosure; and if I had, it does not follow that I am bound to incur law costs to obtain information which is required not by myself but by the State. Clearly, however, it is in the power of the Commissioners to compel my wife to make a full disclosure of her income for the purposes of taxation; but equally clearly they must not communicate that disclosure to me or to any other person. It seems to me under these circumstances that all I can do for you is to tell you who my wife is and leave it to you to ascertain her income and make me pay the tax on it. Even this you cannot do without a violation of secrecy, as it will be possible for me by a simple calculation to ascertain my wife's income from your demand. I need not dwell on the further obvious objection that as my wife enjoys a fixed income derived from property, whereas a large part of my own is a fluctuating income derived from the precarious profession of play-writing, my income may in any year be much smaller than my wife's, in which case I shall have to pay on a much larger income than I enjoy, without, as far as I know, having any legal power of recovering from my wife the amount I have paid on her income.

By no possible process, legal or illegal, can you extract from me information which I do not possess, and to which I have no means of access.

To this the Tax Commissioners replied that they could not offer advice as to how Mr. Bernard Shaw should proceed, and in answer Mr. Shaw wrote:—

You say "the income of a married woman living with her husband is deemed to be her husband's income, and he is made accountable to the Revenue for the liability arising in respect of that income." To which I reply, "By all means. I am quite willing to have my wife's income deemed to be my income, and to pay the tax on it; but you have gone beyond this: you have required me to ascertain the amount of my wife's income, which I have no means of doing." The Income Tax Acts give you power to obtain from my wife a return of her income. Do they give me that power? If so, can you refer me to the particular clause?

Observe that I claim neither exemption nor abatement, and am ready to pay when you assess me.

Mr. Shaw, in sending this correspondence to the *Times*, remarks:—

This last letter led to a personal interview, in which I was able to satisfy the Commissioners that the difficulty was in no sense a personal one, and that we were both up against two obstacles—first, an oversight in the Income Tax Acts; and second, the suffragist movement. Beyond that the solution of the problem has not advanced. To elucidate the matter I may explain that what some of your readers may consider my gross ignorance of my own domestic affairs is quite genuine and probably not uncommon within the sphere of super-taxation. I can guess what my wife's income is within, say, £1,500; but that is no use for the purposes of an income-tax return. Now the women who are leading the suffragist movement at present not only very strongly resent the clauses in the Income Tax Acts by which the income of a married woman living with her husband is regarded as his income (a resentment which, on quite other grounds, he usually heartily shares), but they object to any compulsory disclosure to a husband unless it involves a reciprocal disclosure to her of his income. There are obvious grounds for this; for example, there are cases in which a man, either from parsimony or because he is spending a good deal of money on his relatives, or on a clandestine establishment, or on sport, or in other ways which he conceals from his wife, supplies her with much less money than she might reasonably demand if she knew the real extent of his resources. Even in the super-taxed class there exists the equivalent of the working man who earns 34s. or 38s. a week, but tells his wife that he gets only 25s. Therefore, many of these ladies are of opinion that women should refuse, on principle, to disclose their incomes to their husbands. It is not clear at present that any legal power exists to compel them to make the disclosure even to the State (it seems that I was wrong in my assumption on this point); but they do not, as far as I know, object to make such a disclosure, though here again they would object to the State communicating it to their husbands.

Now comes the question of what is to happen to husbands in my predicament. Let us suppose that the interpretation of the law can be strained to the point of inducing the Courts to enjoin me to make the required disclosure. I am unable to obey the injunction, because no man can tell what he does not know. I go to my wife and tell her that I shall be put in prison if she does not tell me her income. She replies that many women have gone to prison for the cause, and that it is time that the men should take their turn. Am I to languish in gaol, to the delight of the whole suffragist movement, because I cannot perform impossibilities? Take the obvious alternative. Suppose the Courts enjoin my wife to disclose her exact income to me. She refuses. She is sent to prison. She promptly resorts to the hunger strike. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill have then either forcibly to feed her, and be banished to South Africa as their unfortunate colleague the Viscount Gladstone was banished by Lady Constance Lytton, or else surrender at discretion.

I submit that neither of these alternatives can be regarded as a short cut out of the difficulty. On the contrary, the stentest statesman might well blanch before entering on the second, which is the more reasonable of the two. I suggest that Mr. Lloyd George had better cut the Gordian knot by hurrying through a short Act making married couples independent of one another in their liability to super-taxation. I need not occupy your space with details of adjustment that are obvious the moment the nature of the difficulty is grasped.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1910.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The Woman Suffrage Bill has begun its course through Parliament under the most hopeful circumstances. To Mr. Shackleton's impressive and convincing argument in support of the enfranchisement of women Mr. F. E. Smith, who opposed the Bill, attempted no reply, nor did he press his opposition to the point of dividing the House. Had he done so, he would have discovered, if he does not know it already, how insignificant in number are those prepared to vote with him. Realising as we do the weakness of the Anti-Suffrage forces in the present House, we are not at all perturbed by their threat of "implacable resistance" to the Bill. They can be easily routed by the great Suffragist majority, provided the Government will grant those facilities for the Bill which will enable that majority to defend and to carry it.

Mr. Shackleton, in the course of his speech, made a reasoned and eloquent appeal to the Government to grant facilities. "We are," he said, "living in a truce

on the great Constitutional question, and surely this House might well be occupied in giving a few hours' consideration to this Bill." Mr. Smith's comment upon this was that to discuss the Bill would take, not hours, but months. Such a statement is, of course, untrue, not to say frivolous. The principle of the measure has during the past half-century been discussed and endorsed many times in the House of Commons, while the great majority of the present House is pledged to its support.

The details of the Bill require the very minimum of discussion, for the Bill as it stands is already accepted and approved by the majority of the members of each political party. In short, if the Bill were not carried, the cause of this would be, not the opposition of the handful of Anti-Suffragists, nor lack of time for its discussion, but simply and solely the refusal of the Government to let the Bill go through. But there seems little reason to fear such a contingency. Every day brings new hope that we are to have votes for women this session.

There has been a remarkable expression of support for this measure on the part of eminent men and women. Those of the first rank in the Church, in literature, in the medical profession, in the theatrical world, in education, in the field of social work, are urging the Prime Minister to do what is necessary to secure the passage of the Suffrage Bill this Session. The various Suffrage societies lost no time in endorsing the Bill. The Women's Liberal Federation had no opportunity of expressing its view of the measure until Tuesday last, when its Annual Council Meeting began. A resolution supporting the Bill and calling upon the Government to grant facilities to the Bill was carried and a deputation appointed to wait upon the Prime Minister. That Mr. Asquith has consented to receive this deputation and to receive one also from the National Union of Woman Suffrage societies seems evidence of friendly intentions on his part.

Mr. Asquith's answer to Mr. Shackleton's request for facilities is expected on Monday, June 20. Saturday's Procession and Mass Meeting will therefore have a most important bearing upon the situation. This great peaceful demonstration will afford a means of gathering up and focussing the great body of public opinion favourable to the Bill. The demand which will go forth from the great assembly of women in the Albert Hall is that the Bill be carried, and that it be carried in the present session.

Until Saturday is over, the paramount duty of every woman who wants the vote is to work for the success of the Demonstration. Then we shall pause to hear the Prime Minister's reply. In view of his assertion made at the time of the General Election, in the Albert Hall, that this Parliament ought to have the opportunity of pronouncing upon the Votes for Women question, how is it possible that he could now gag a House of Commons friendly to this cause by refusing time for the consideration of a Suffrage Bill? His own statement, and the demand for the Bill, overwhelmingly great, which exists inside and outside the House of Commons, fill one with the hope that his forthcoming statement will be favourable.

One point it is necessary to make very clear. The Women's Social and Political Union will not accept as satisfactory anything short of full facilities for the Suffrage Bill this Session. It has been suggested in certain quarters that the Bill might be allowed to proceed as far as the second reading, but no further. Such a proposal would be indignantly condemned by every self-respecting Suffragist. Another most mischievous suggestion is that facilities should be promised, not for this Session, but for next Session. An offer of this kind would be unhesitatingly rejected, and would be treated by the Women's Social and Political Union as a declaration of hostility on the part of the Government. It would not be possible for any Government, however well-meaning, to make a promise with regard to a private member's Bill relating to a subsequent Session. But apart from this, for the Government to refuse facilities to the Suffrage Bill in a Session when it is more than usually possible and convenient to grant them, would be unmistakable proof of their continued opposition to the Bill, and of their desire to cloak such opposition by a so-called promise.

But there is no need to dwell further on this aspect of the matter. Let our minds and hearts be filled with hopeful anticipation that in a few days we shall be rejoicing in the assurance of victory. No great reform had ever friends so many, or so true, as this for which we are working. All the world is with us to-day—and if all the world, then why not the Government?

Christabel Pankhurst.

THE PROCESSION AND THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

Special Messages from Notable Women.

MRS. HERTHA AYRTON.

(The distinguished scientist, member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.)

"At last, at long last, we are nearing the end! The end is approaching, and mingled with our feelings of joy and gratitude to those who have so nobly borne the brunt of the fight, is a sense of awe at the new responsibilities we are undertaking, and a desire that we may use our powers, not to further our own private ends, but to secure the greater happiness and well-being of the whole community."

MRS. MARY SHUTTLEWORTH BODEN.

(A lifelong worker and constitutional Suffragist.)

"I beg every woman to remember that whatever difference may lie between us in our methods, there is none in aim or high intent. Let each one of us now do her utmost, wholeheartedly and unreservedly in whatever way lies open to her, acting upon the words—

I am only one, but I am one.
I cannot do everything, but I can do something.
What I can do, I ought to do,
And what I ought to do
By the Grace of God I will do.

MRS. JACOB BRIGHT.

(Widow of Mr. Jacob Bright, who introduced the first Woman Suffrage Bill in 1870, and herself an ardent worker for the Married Women's Property Act and for Woman Suffrage.)

"Noble, brave, self-sacrificing women! Allow me most heartily to congratulate you on the success which has attended your battle for freedom. Warlike though you seem to those who do not understand your ends, in your hearts is deeply seated the devotion and motherhood which will save the world."

MISS ISABEL CLEGHORN.

(Vice-President of the National Union of Teachers.)

"I very much regret other duties will prevent my being able to make one of your Procession on June 18. You have, however, my best wishes for a very successful Demonstration. I am in thorough sympathy with the principles you advocate. Wishing you every success."

LADY COCKBURN.

(Wife of Sir John Cockburn, late Agent-General for South Australia.)

"Since women had the vote, legislation for social improvement has received more attention, all measures affecting the home have been beneficially affected, and women take a more intelligent outlook on life than before. Women in Australia prize the vote and use it, and are none the less womanly because of it."

M. COLBY.

(A lifelong Suffragist, associated with the movement from the first.)

"I am nearly extinct now, but may I, as an old labourer who has had the great honour and privilege of working under the excellent political guidance of the noble, earnest and devoted women—the Misses Priestman and Mrs. Harriett McIlquham—for a great number of years, send my hearty good wishes to the brave leaders of the N.W.S.P.U. and the self-sacrificing prisoners for the cause they love."

MISS FRANCES DOVE.

(Headmistress of Wycombe Abbey School.)

"I am certainly looking forward to walking in the Procession on June 18 in cap and gown, as one of the University Contingent, and I hope that a large proportion of my staff will also be there, either under the head of Universities, Teachers, or New Zealand. We are also interesting others in this place. I agree with you that it is most important at this juncture to show how much interest women are taking in the subject."

MRS. C. WOLSTENHOLME ELMY.

(Who has worked for the Suffrage since 1866.)

"Though I cannot be with you to join in person in Saturday's great Women's Suffrage Demonstration, be assured that I shall be with you in heart, and shall rejoice with you that the day of our deliverance is at hand—the day when we shall be recognised as free citizens equally with men. Let me remind you that whatever we win towards justice between the sexes here and now, we are also helping to win for the women of the whole civilised world, and further, that from that great root of justice we may hope to see spring all other social and political justice."

MRS. ELIZABETH GARRETT-ANDERSON, M.D.

(Mayor of Aldeburgh.)

"Fellow-workers! For more than forty years many of us have been in various ways asking for the recogni-

tion of women as citizens. The road has been long, and often rough. But the women in our ranks have had faith, courage and self-devotion. No great cause has in the end ever failed while these have endured. Truth and justice prevail ultimately if they are held sacred in the hearts of a large section of a nation. Let us see to it that we do our parts in this struggle in the spirit which has brought us so far on the road. Victory may be near—we hope it is—but if not, we have just to go on asking for political recognition for women till it is conceded, and at whatever cost to ourselves the struggle may involve."

MR. AND MRS. HASLAM.

(Veteran workers in the Woman's cause in Ireland.)

"We wish the Procession upon the 18th a most triumphant and magnificent success."

DR. ALETTA JACOBS.

(President of the Women's Suffrage Society, Holland.)

"The Woman Suffrage question is perhaps more than any other cause a question of international importance. The victory of the women in any one country is a direct gain for the women of the whole world. I felt it, therefore, my nearest duty to join your procession, which, probably, will be the last one in your country for this cause, and I am glad that the National Council of the Women of the Netherlands requested me to represent it there."

MISS SOPHIA JEX-BLAKE, M.D.

(The first woman doctor to take an English degree.)

"In response to your request I am glad to testify that I have been deeply interested in the demand for the suffrage for women for the last fifty years, although my work has lain in other directions, and I have taken no very active part in the campaign."

"I sincerely trust that the Bill drafted by the Conciliation Committee may be accepted by all parties, and that by its means an end may be put to the present vexatious and illogical position of affairs."

LADY KNYVETT.

(One of the staunchest friends of the Union.)

"I write on the eve of the Conciliation Committee's Bill to say how full of hope I am that this sincere effort on the part of friends will bear fruit."

"Victory is near. Surely we may feel confident that years of earnest work, of devoted self-sacrifice and heroic endurance are bringing their own reward."

MISS MARTINA G. KRAMERS.

(Editor of "Jus Suffragii," the International Suffrage journal.)

"All hail to the brave women marching for liberty on June 18! The tramp of their thousands of feet will be heard and felt all over the world, rousing the women's courage and stimulating them into action in every clime."

"Brave British women! be assured of my most cordial sympathy. When you are united no power can resist your strength, and certainly your march to victory will lead us all to the goal!"

MRS. LOUISA MARTINDALE.

(A pioneer and lifelong suffragist.)

"Over forty years have passed since I first began to work for the enfranchisement of my sex, and many have been my disappointments. Your militant ways have worked wonders and roused our sex as we could not. May your efforts soon be crowned with victory, and we older workers have the intense joy of feeling our life-work has not been in vain, that women are free, and the next generation will be freeborn."

MISS C. E. MORDAN.

(A worker for 40 or 50 years in the Suffrage cause, and one of the first supporters of and subscribers to the W.S.P.U. in London.)

"There is a new hope in the world to-day. All my life long I have worked for the emancipation of women from every kind of thralldom, and I had the privilege of being associated with Mrs. Josephine Butler in her task of lifting away the heaviest of all the heavy loads ever bound round the necks of women."

The road has indeed been uphill, but it is the light at last seen shining at the end of the uphill road which is the new hope in the world to-day."

MRS. LIZZIE MORRIS.

(A lifelong Suffragist.)

"I should like to send a message of good cheer and confidence in ourselves. I am very proud of having been able to contribute my share towards the work of the last three years, and shall continue to support militant action until women have gained the Parliamentary vote in England."

A. DE MORSIER.

(President of the Central Swiss Committee for Women's Suffrage.)

"Veuillez recevoir l'expression de tous mes regrets de ne pouvoir assister à la belle manifestation du 18 Juin, et être assurée de mon entier dévouement à la grande cause du Suffrage des femmes."

MISS D. NELIGAN.

(Late Headmistress of the Croydon High School for Girls. She is 77 years old, and was arrested as a member of the last deputation.)

"Shall I really live to see this great victory?"

MRS. ISABELLA PETRIE-MILLS.

(A pioneer worker and member of the N.U.W.S.S.)

"Some of us have been over forty years 'wandering in the wilderness,' often nearing our goal, often turned back almost despairing, yet never quite losing faith in our cause. But to-day we are glad indeed, for, sinking all differences as to demands and methods, you march with a single eye to our great end, the removal for ever of sex disability."

MISS ANNA M. PRIESTMAN.

(A Suffrage worker for 40 or 50 years, and a sister-in-law of John Bright.)

"Those who are no longer able to take an active part in gaining the suffrage for women, can at least be grateful to those who are working for the good cause. And my sister and I send our earnest thanks to all who, with devotion and self-sacrifice, are carrying the standard to victory. To have a share in the making of the laws which we have to obey is essential to freedom, and in a few years it will be incredible that this safeguard of their liberty should ever have been denied to women."

MRS. RINDER.

(A pioneer Suffragist, 80 years of age, who has been interested in the movement since the time of John Stuart Mill.)

"On the 18th inst. I hope to walk in the great Procession. Seventy-five years ago I fought my first battle on this question. Since then we have worked and fought in various ways. Now the clouds are breaking, and I think victory will soon be ours. So now our work changes, and we must prepare ourselves for more responsibilities, and in the spirit of universal love endeavour to work sincerely for the uplifting of all mankind and the true comradeship between man and woman."

MRS. SAUL SOLOMON.

(Widow of the late Mr. Saul Solomon, known as the Gladstone of South Africa; Hon. President of the South African Women's Federation; arrested at the time of the last deputation.)

"By the passing into law of the new Women's Enfranchisement Bill we shall begin to realise the happy fulfilment for suffering humanity of that 'Vision Beautiful' bequeathed to lofty souls within the transfigured walls of English prison cells."

"God helping us, let us once again, and in our thousands, renew our solemn vow: At our leader's call, to do, to dare, and to suffer—if need be—to the uttermost until the cause we love be wholly won."

LADY STOUT.

(Wife of the Lord Chief Justice of New Zealand.)

"The land I come from—New Zealand—is the youngest daughter of the Empire—really just a tiny baby in long clothes. Yet her little hands have caught hold tightly and firmly, as we all know the tiniest baby hands can do, of the biggest and toughest problems of the day. Yet it is not by one hand alone she holds, but by the wedded hands of man and woman bound together by loyal comradeship and love, with equal rights and equal powers to work together for the uplifting of humanity, and the redress of wrongs that are a menace to the future happiness of their children, homes and country. I call upon all New Zealand women, who have benefited by the freedom they possess, to meet at the Embankment on Saturday."

MISS C. TURLE.

(One of the pioneers of the Suffrage cause.)

"Just a few words at this critical time to convey expressions of gratitude and admiration to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter, for their courage and self-sacrifice in battling for woman's just claim to the Parliamentary suffrage. All must acknowledge that indirect benefits have resulted from their struggle. It is my fervent hope that the New Suffrage Bill before the House will at last grant citizenship to the sex which has aimed at, and also grasped, with credit to itself, so much that is necessary to its economic, moral, educational, and social well-being."

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL IN THE COMMONS.

Opponents not prepared to face a Division on the First Reading.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE DEBATE

By F. W. Pethick Lawrence.

In the short debate of Tuesday last I was principally struck with the difference of tone from what I have noticed before when the question of Woman Suffrage was being discussed in the House of Commons.

I was present in 1907 at the debate on Mr. Dickinson's Bill and again in 1908 when Mr. Stanger's Bill was read a second time. Though some progress in feeling was evinced from 1907 to 1908, yet on both these occasions it was evident that the opposition were in considerable numbers and also that there was a general feeling that the discussion was purely of an academic character.

On Tuesday last all this was changed. The opposition was obviously very sparse, the cheers which greeted Mr. Shackleton extensive. Also there was a feeling that the matter was no longer academic, that the Bill was a real one, meant to be carried during the present Session, and that its chances in this matter were considerable. I also realised that there was something, even to members most opposed to Woman Suffrage, the feeling that the day was not very far distant when women would be admitted to the Parliamentary register, and that it was therefore a hazardous thing for members to be found in opposition to those who might before long have the power to secure their rejection in the constituencies.

Mr. Shackleton's introductory speech, confined to ten minutes by the special rule under which the Bill was introduced, was a frank and manly exposition of the case. Speaking as an adult suffragist, and therefore as a representative of only one party to the compromise, he expressed his hearty support of the Bill. With real emotion he urged upon members of the House the necessity of according to women this tardy matter of justice and claimed that as women in the factories and elsewhere were doing a large part of the work of the world, and as men were placing women in more and more important positions and demanding from them administrative work, they were bound to concede to them the Parliamentary vote. His speech was attentively listened to and greeted with considerable applause.

Mr. F. E. Smith, in opposing the motion, attempted to laugh out of court any idea that the Bill would be carried this Session. A thin cheer greeted this remark, and the weakness of the opposition was shown by the sequel. At the close of the two speeches for and against, the deputy Speaker put the question that the Bill be read a first time. Hearty cries of "aye" and a few cries of "no" were heard. The opposition challenged a division. The division bell was rung and Members trooped into the chamber. The question was put a second time, but this time the division was not challenged. The Bill was therefore carried without a definite vote being taken.

On being asked why he had followed this very unusual course, Mr. F. E. Smith replied that originally he had intended to challenge the vote, but finding the sense of the House of Commons against him he had decided not to do so. In this he admitted the weakness of his position, for though he claimed that the support for the first reading was not to be taken as support for the Bill, it was well understood in the House that every opponent of Woman Suffrage would have voted against it had a division occurred.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

TO EXTEND THE PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE TO WOMEN OCCUPIERS.

Be it enacted, etc.

1. Every woman possessed of a household qualification, or of a ten-pound occupation qualification, within the meaning of The Representation of the People Act (1884), shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote for the county or borough in which the qualifying premises are situate.

2. For the purposes of this Act, a woman shall not be disqualified by marriage for being registered as a voter, provided that a husband and wife shall not both be qualified in respect of the same property.

3. This Act may be cited as "The Representation of the People Act, 1910."

MR. SHACKLETON'S SPEECH.

I beg to move for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the Parliamentary franchise to women occupiers.

First of all, I speak this afternoon as representing, not a Committee of this House in the ordinary official sense, but an unofficial Committee representing every section in this

House. This Bill, for the introduction of which it is my privilege to ask leave, is looked upon, rightly or wrongly, as intended to conciliate all those who hold different views with regard to the enfranchisement of women for the Parliamentary vote. So far as I can gather from the correspondence I have received from all sections, who urge that all that should proceed, I believe that this Bill satisfies them for the moment. They agree that as far as it goes this measure gives them a first start as electors in the representation of Parliamentary divisions. It is in that sense I ask leave to introduce it. I do not for a moment say that I think the Bill satisfies what I think ought to be done. Personally, I believe in a far more advanced Bill than this, but it has been one of my ideas throughout my life, not only in the political, but in the industrial world, to get in the thin edge of the wedge. I have generally found that to be the most successful way of achieving my object. And it is because I find that this is the only objection to the present Bill that I am so much in favour of it. I think the House will realise, when they calmly consider the question of the claim put forward by women, that this is the minimum, and that they have striven long and arduously to achieve representation. If they will only think for a moment of the number of women who are employed in factories, I believe they will realise that, if Parliamentary representation be granted to them, a beneficial change will come over the factory and workshop life of the country as the outcome of their direct influence over the legislation of this House.

Women on Public Bodies.

In all the walks of life the responsibilities of women have increased tremendously. The Education Act of 1870 gave to women, as to men, the same opportunities, and they have a right to claim that the education which they have received shall be followed by giving them the chance to make the best use of it by granting them representation in this House. I have had some little experience of women workers in various walks in life. In dealing with factory legislation and with the sweated workers in this country no class of the community worked harder than women. For years they have taken part in the local government of the country, and who is there who will point a finger against them in regard to their work as members of boards of guardians? Their work in connection with those bodies has been indispensable to the community. Without them our boards of guardians would have been unsympathetic; without their presence the treatment of women and children in the workhouses might not have been what it now is had men alone been appointed guardians. Their presence, too, in our education authorities has been useful in our educational system, especially in connection with elementary education. Their representation has been extended to the county and borough councils, and we have shown confidence in women by repeated additions to their work. Following on all this women naturally recognise that they have a right to come in and take their part as citizens in the full sense of the term. The object of this Bill is to make it possible that women who to-day are voting in our municipal elections shall have the right to take part in our Parliamentary elections. When we remember that they have had this power for municipal purposes so long, and have used it wisely and well, surely this House need not fear to take the step of enfranchising for Parliamentary purposes the women of the country. It appears to me that this is the first step. It is a step I have advised many years ago. It is a case that cannot be repudiated, because the fact that they have used the power wisely all these years with regard to municipal government proves that they are entitled to have the extended power which the Parliamentary vote would give them.

The Bill this Session.

There is only one other point I desire to make, and that is with regard to the question of opportunity. We are at the present moment living in a sort of truce on the great constitutional question, and surely this House might well be occupied in giving a few hours' consideration to this Bill. I am assuming that the feeling of this House is the same as that of the last one, and the same as that of every House of Commons for many years back. Since 1902, every Bill presented in this House on this subject has received the approval of a majority of the House. So far as I know, the present House is of that opinion. I hope, if this House does give a first reading to this Bill, that we may be able to persuade the Government to give us a fair opportunity, during the full on the constitutional question, to spend a little of that time in order to give full effect to this Bill. I believe that the women are entitled to this small measure, to exercise the tender persuasion during Parliamentary elections which the vote gives them. Every member of this House realises that the power of the vote behind a deputisation is something to all Parliamentary candidates, and if they are receiving a deputisation of women, then women should have the

power to persuade, not only by argument, but the power also to give effect to their influence with the ballot-box. The women are entitled to that. By it their power in the State will be increased, and rightly so. I feel that this is a modest demand, and I have full confidence that the House will give me the opportunity of introducing this Bill.

MR. F. E. SMITH'S SPEECH.

The hon. gentleman (Mr. Shackleton) is a persuasive and moderate advocate of every cause to which he gives his Parliamentary support, and it is certainly no part of my purpose, in the very short time for which I shall ask the indulgence of the House, to depart in any way from the example of moderation and good feeling which he has set me. I think I may be permitted to point out that the preface of his speech was not convincing to those who have not hitherto been able to persuade themselves with regard to this subject. He told us in the few sentences which he addressed to the House that the proposals contained in the present Bill conciliate all those who support the cause of Women's Suffrage. That statement would have been a little more impressive if he had not qualified it in two or three sentences afterwards by giving the reason which enabled those who support this Bill to unite all those who are in favour of Female Suffrage. He was so good as to leave us in no doubt whatever as to the conciliating element in the present Bill. He told us it satisfied them for the moment, that it gave them the first start, and he told us also that the Bill did not satisfy him; but that he supported it because it was the insinuation of the thin end of the wedge. We cannot be too grateful to the hon. gentleman for the frankness with which he has informed those of us who are not in favour of female suffrage of the motives underlying this unity. It does not mean that any real difference of substance has been composed, but it merely means that all the different sections have united in order to capture the first redoubt, because they know that the assault on the later and ultimate redoubts will be easier if they capture this. We understand exactly, then, the value of the compromise which has been put forward, as if it represented some concession in regard to the real case.

A "Futile" Hope.

I do not propose in the few moments at my disposal to examine either the principles or the details of the question of female suffrage. I rise in order to caution the hon. member and those of his friends who share his sanguineness of the futility of hoping in this House, elected under the circumstances which to the knowledge of all of us marked the creation of this House of Commons, by a few hours' discussion to discuss and dismiss this highly controversial question, dividing the whole country, and dividing the House of Commons on lines of cleavage which are not party lines of cleavage. What was the language the hon. gentleman used? He said:

"Surely we may have in the truce under which we are happily living a few hours' consideration for this Bill."

A few hours when a few months would be inadequate. I may venture to say that no one who has ventured to consider the long, tedious, and painful processes by which fundamental reforms in the franchise have been effected in this country will say that I am using language of exaggeration when I say that it would take months to make effective legislation which would introduce this prodigious upheaval in our representative institutions. Surely when the hon. gentleman throws out the suggestion, all the more menacing because of the plausibility and moderation of the language, that the Government should give facilities in order that this matter should be discussed, one may be entitled to point out that the Government to which the appeal is addressed to give exceptional facilities for introducing a highly controversial proposal, is by no means unanimous in its favour. I carefully watched, if I may say so, the countenance of the First Commissioner of Works when the seductive and persuasive appeal was being made to the Government to grant facilities, and I failed to discern the slightest symptom of enthusiasm. I then take the case of the Attorney-General, who has frequently publicly declared his strongest antagonism to the proposals the hon. member commends to the attention of the House and to the favourable consideration of the Government.

Implacable Resistance.

It would be wrong of me to take further advantage of the indulgence of the House beyond saying in the plainest and most explicit language, speaking on behalf of myself and on behalf of those of my friends on this side of the House who share my views, and I am not entitled to speak on behalf of hon. gentlemen opposite. I can only say we shall offer to these proposals, now or at any time, the most implacable resistance which the rules of Parliament permit. In whatever other circumstances the Government may find consideration to the appeal of the hon. member, having heard the humble warning which I, on behalf of my friends, address to them, they

will not, at least, respond favourably to the appeal under any impression that the Bill is not to be disputed and most seriously contested throughout.

CARRIED WITHOUT A DIVISION.

The Deputy Speaker then put the question: "That leave be given to introduce a Bill to extend the Parliamentary Franchise to Women occupiers."

There were loud cries of "Aye" and a few cries of "No." The division bells were rung, and members came into the Chamber. The question was again put. Again there were loud cries of "Aye" and a few ironical cries of "No." Mr. F. E. Smith did not challenge a division, therefore the Bill was carried without a vote taken.

Mr. KEIR HARDIE: On a point of order. May I inquire whether the hon. member for the Walton Division at Liverpool (Mr. F. E. Smith) was in order in opposing this Bill unless he intended to carry his opposition to a division; and whether Mr. Speaker himself has not indicated that it is not in accordance with the spirit of the Standing Order that an hon. member should speak in opposition to a Bill under the Ten Minutes' Rule unless he intended to carry his opposition to a division?

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. I have often heard it done before. Sometimes an hon. member, in rising to oppose a Bill, says that he does not intend to divide the House upon it, although he intends to oppose it at a later stage. It is not out of order to oppose a Bill by speech although that speech is not backed up by dividing the House.

Mr. F. E. SMITH: May I say, in order to put myself right with the House, that when I rose to speak it was my intention to challenge a division? I did in the first instance challenge a division, but realising that the sense of the House—which I believe, rightly or wrongly, was not entirely on the merits of the proposal, but merely on the question that the Bill should be read a first time—was against me, and believing that that was the view of the House as a whole, I desisted from the intention which I originally had.

Mr. W. THORNE: May I ask whether the hon. and learned gentleman was in any way intimidated?

HOW MEN QUALIFY FOR THE VOTE.

Under the existing law men in order to possess the franchise have to qualify in one or other of the following capacities:—(1) Occupiers, (2) owners, (3) lodgers, (4) university graduates.

(1) Occupiers are divided into two classes—householders (technically known as inhabitant occupiers) and occupiers who are not householders.

Householders are those who actually dwell in a house or part of a house which they either own or rent. There is no limit of value, so however small a rent be paid or however small a part of the house be occupied, even only a single room, provided the terms on which it is rented give her entire control over it, a woman householder can claim the franchise.

Occupiers other than householders are those who occupy lands, farms, offices, shops, and other buildings otherwise than for residence. In their case the occupied premises must be of the clear yearly value of at least £10.

In boroughs any number of persons may be joint occupiers of either kind, but the value of the premises occupied must be such as to give £10 (or more) for each occupier claiming the franchise. In counties not more than two persons may claim the vote as joint occupiers for the same premises unless they shall have derived the same by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement, or unless they shall be *bona fide* engaged as partners carrying on trade or business. (This proviso is obviously directed against the manufacture of votes by a number of people joining to take a farm for the purpose of obtaining them.)

(2) Owners, in order to obtain a vote, must be possessed in a county constituency either of freehold estate valued at not less than £5 per annum, or under circumstances of leasehold property.

(3) Lodgers in order to obtain a vote must occupy apartments of the value of not less than 3s. 10d. a week. (The apartments may be let furnished, but in either case the minimum rental of 3s. 10d. a week—i.e., £10 a year—is reckoned on the unfurnished value.)

(4) University graduates are those who have graduated in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Glasgow, or Aberdeen, and their votes are for special members of Parliament who represent their Universities.

WHO WOULD GET THE VOTE UNDER THE BILL.

The effect of the passage of the new Bill would be to give women occupiers the vote while continuing to withhold it from women owners, lodgers, and graduates. From the foregoing it will be seen that women occupiers are many times more numerous than all the other classes put together. The estimate of the Conciliation Committee is that about one million women will be enfranchised under this Bill.

IMPORTANT MEMORIALS TO THE PRIME MINISTER

From Representative Men and Women.

In all quarters the Conciliation Committee's Bill has met with enthusiastic support as a practical compromise, and Memorials urging the Government to grant facilities for passing it have been sent to Mr. Asquith from people so distinguished and so representative that there can be no doubt of the earnest desire among all thinking sections of the community to see this injustice immediately remedied and to give the country the benefit of woman's voice in its government. The list of signatories is an imposing one; it seems, indeed, as though hardly a famous name were lacking from the ranks of literature, education, the Church, medicine, the Stage, music, and social work.

One of the Memorials praying for facilities to enable the Bill to be put upon the Statute Book in the present year has been sent to the Prime Minister from a number of medical practitioners; and it is a sign of the strong feeling in this matter that over 300 representative signatures were obtained in less than three days. In addition to other distinguished names the following have signed the Memorial:—

Sir Victor Horsley	Alexander Haig, M.D.
Howard Marsh, Master	F. W. Forbes Ross, M.D.,
Downing College, and	F.R.C.S.
Professor of Surgery,	Robert Hutchison, M.D.,
Cambridge	Percy Flemming, F.R.C.S.
Charles Mansell Moullin,	A. Maitland Ramsay, M.D.,
F.R.C.S.	H. Huxley, M.D.
Jonathan Hutchinson,	Mrs. Garrett Anderson,
F.R.C.S.	M.D.
H. Arthur Sansom, M.D.	Mrs. Schallieb, M.D., M.S.
John Fletcher Little, M.D.	Miss Cook, M.D.
W. Hugh Fenton, M.D.	Miss Aldrich Blake, M.D.,
Bedford Fenwick, M.D.	M.S.
Samuel Wilks, M.D.	Miss Sophia Jex-Blake,
F. Gordon Brown, F.R.C.S.	M.D.
(Surgeon to City Police)	Miss Jane Walker, M.D.

The World of Letters.

Another Memorial, putting forward the urgency of the question and asking for an early solution for the sake of the honour of the country, has been sent by well-known authors and writers, among whom are:—

H. Granville Barker	John Macfield
Arthur C. Benson	H. W. Massingham
Arnold Bennett	Gilbert Murray
M. B. Braddon (Mary Maxwell)	Eden Philpotts
J. B. Bury (Professor of	Arthur Pinero
Modern History, Cambridge)	Mrs. Louis Baillie Reynolds
Edward Carpenter	W. Pett Ridge
Lucy Clifford	George W. Russell
Joseph Conrad	(A.E.)
F. J. Funnell	C. F. Scott
John Galsworthy	G. Bernard Shaw
Sarah Grand	May Sinclair
Maxwell Gray	Alfred Sutro
Cicely Hamilton	E. M. Symonds (George Paston)
Ford Madox Hueffer	T. F. Tout (Professor
Violet Hunt	Medieval and Modern
Douglas Hyde	History, Manchester
Jerome K. Jerome	University)
Elizabeth Robins	Stanley J. Weyman
Alice Meynell	Richard Whiteing
Oliver Joseph Lodge	Edith Ayton Zangwill
Mary B. Mann	Israel Zangwill
Charles Marriott	

This Memorial points out that the Bill would place many professional and working women upon the Register, and so enfranchise a great many woman writers.

Those Who Work for Others.

Another Memorial, of the greatest importance coming from those who have devoted themselves to working for the community is that organised by the Social workers, who point out that they are daily brought into contact with women who have to support themselves and yet are deprived of the protection of the Vote. They consider that the interests of the industrial community as a whole are intimately bound up with the movement for the enfranchisement of women. This important Memorial is signed by such well-known and representative names as:—

Councillor Margaret Ashton	Lily H. Montagu
Helen Bosanquet	L. Wyatt Papworth, Secretary
Clementina Black	Women's Industrial
George Cadbury	Council
Rebecca H. Cheetham,	F. M. Mole
Warden of Canning Town	M. Maynard
Women's Settlement.	Mrs. Pember Reeves
Mrs. Bramwell Booth	Alys Russell
Mary D. Dalglish	Bernard Russell
Philippe Garrett Fawcett	C. W. Saleeby, M.D.
(Board of Education)	F.R.S.E.
Mary B. C. James, Poor	Rheta Snowden
Law Guardian, etc.,	Philip Snowden, M.P.
Bethnal Green	Lady Henry Somerset
Lady Knightley of Fawsley	Lady Strachey, President
George Lansbury	of the Women's Local
Lady Emily Lutyens	Government Society
The Hon. Mrs. Alfred	George Packwood Carter
Lyttelton	Arthur Holland
M. H. Mason	Margaret B. Macdonald,
Margaret McMillan	Women's Industrial
Frances George Maerkereth	Council
M. Odile Matheson	Stewart Headlam, L.C.C.
Mary Howitt	Emily James, Organising
G. Mabel Drabble	Secretary National Union
Mary Pearson	of Women's Workers
Cecil Preston	Agnes Anstruther

The Church.

Equal in importance is the Memorial asking for facilities to enable the Bill to be carried this Session, and signed by well-known clergymen, among whom are:—

Adderley, The Hon. James	Coleman, Rev. E. H., M.A.
Archdeacon, G.	Deane, Canon, M.A.
Barnister, Canon, M.A.	Donaldson, Lewis
Boul, Canon, M.A.	Durham, Bishop of
Brook, Stafford, M.A.	Durham, Dean of
L.D.	Edwards, W. Lewis, M.A.,
Body, Canon	R.D.
Reines, Hamilton, D.D.	Nilsson, J. H., M.A.
Bromley, Canon H. B.	Rivett, Canon B. C. S.
Crombell, E. J.	Griffiths, M. A., M.A.
Chapman, Hugh	Gore, G. Holmes
Cobb, Dr. D.J.	Ricks, Canon, D.D.

Hull, the Bishop of
Hodgins, Canon W. Cotter
Head, Canon G. F.
Honeyburne, Canon J. H.
Lister, Canon J. Moore,
D.D.
Mowbray, R. G. L., M.A.
Maud, J. P.
Madden, Archdeacon
Noakes, Archdeacon B.
Spencer
Pigot, Dean W. Melville
The Bishop of Birmingham also approves the object of the Memorial.

Educationalists.

One can hardly imagine a more representative and distinguished list of those engaged in educational work who have also sent a Memorial asking for the franchise to be extended to women without delay, as the denial of it is a serious hardship. This Memorial contains many such distinguished names as:—

Prof. W. Steadman Aldis, M.A., F.R.A.S., late	University College of Auckland, New Zealand.
Prof. S. Alexander, M.A., LL.D., University of	Manchester.
J. H. Badley, Head Master of Bedales School.	
Sidney Ball, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College	Oxford.
Dr. F. A. Bather, F.R.S., D.Sc., F.G.S.	
E. A. Benians, M.A.	
J. F. Bothune-Baker, B.D., Fellow of Pembroke	College, Cambridge.
Prof. B. Bosanquet, M.A., LL.D., F.B.A.	
F. G. Brabant, M.A.	
Prof. Ronald Burrows, M.A., University of Manchester.	
Prof. J. B. Bury, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D., Regius	Professor, Cambridge.
Sir Edward Busk, M.A., LL.B.	
F. W. Bussell, D.D., Fellow and Vice-Principal of	Brasenose College, Oxford.
Prof. A. Caldecott, D.D., D.Litt., King's College,	London.
Norman R. Campbell, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College,	Cambridge.
J. Estlin Carpenter, D.D., Litt.D., D.Theol.	
Prof. S. J. Chapman, University of Manchester.	
E. F. Cholmeley, Headmaster of Owen's School,	Islington.
Albert C. Clark, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's	College, Cambridge.
Prof. R. S. Conway, Litt.D., Manchester.	
F. M. Cornford, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.	
James Drummond, M.A., LL.D., late Principal of	Manchester College, Oxford.
Prof. W. M. Geldart, M.A., B.C.L., Vinerian Professor	of English Law, Oxford.
Prof. Ohas H. Herford, University of Manchester.	
Dennis Hird, M.A., J.P., Warden of Central Labour	College, Oxford.
Prof. Alfred Hughes, University of Birmingham.	
W. B. Johnson, M.A., University Lecturer, Cambridge	
Rev. Hon. R. Lytton, Head Master of Eton College	
Prof. John Stuart Mackenzie, M.A., Litt.D., University	College, Cambridge.
Hugh MacNaghten, Eton College, Windsor.	
J. Ellis MacTaggart, D.Litt., F.B.A., Trinity College,	Cambridge.
Prof. D. Margoliouth, M.A., D.Litt., Oxford.	
Principal H. A. Miers, D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S.,	F.O.S., University of London.
Prof. J. Hope Moulton, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., D.C.L.,	Manchester University.
Prof. J. H. Muirhead, M.A., LL.D., Birmingham.	
Prof. John L. Myres, Wykeham Professor of Greek,	Oxford.
B. W. B. Nicholson, M.A., Bodley's Library, Oxford.	
John Pelle, Litt.D., Master of Christ's College, Cam-	bridge.
H. Rackham, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cam-	bridge.
Prof. J. S. Reid, Litt.D., Cambridge.	
A. B. Riddle, F.R.S., M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., F.R.H.S.	
Sir John Rhyds, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.	
R. D. Roberts, M.A., D.Sc., late Fellow of Clare	College, Cambridge.
C. Grant Robertson, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College,	Oxford.
Prof. M. E. Sadler, Victoria University, Manchester.	
F. C. S. Schiller, M.A., D.Sc., Fellow and Senior	Tutor, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
W. T. Southward, M.A., Mus. Bac., Fellow, Tutor and	Precentor of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.
Francis H. Stead, M.A., Warden of the Browning	Settlement.
Rev. J. B. Symes, Principal of University College,	Nottingham.
W. Temple, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.	
H. Seymour Thompson, M.A., Fellow of Christ's	College, Cambridge.
A. W. Verrall, Litt.D., Fellow of Trinity College,	Cambridge.
Prof. James Ward, D.Sc., F.B.A., Cambridge.	
Howard Williams, M.A., Cambridge.	
A. E. Zimmerman, New College, Oxford.	

Actors and Musicians.

"We believe that women both need and fully deserve the Parliamentary vote, in order that they may employ it for the protection of their professional and industrial interests and for the promotion of the national welfare." These words form part of another memorial from actors and actresses, signed by, among others,

Sir John Hare	Mr. Basil Gill
Miss Ellen Terry	Miss Muriel Reaumont
Mr. Forbes Robertson	Miss Fay Davis
Miss Gertrude Elliott (Mrs.	Miss Hilda Travelyan
Forbes Robertson)	Mr. Henry Ainley
Sir Charles Wyndham	Mr. Herbert Waring
Miss Mary Moore	Mr. Ben Webster
Miss Violet Vanbrugh	Mr. Edmund Gwenn
Miss Adeline Bourne	Mr. Cyril Keightley
Mr. Arthur Boucher	Mrs. Sara Raleigh
Miss Irene Vanbrugh	Miss Charlotte Graunville
Miss Eva Moore	Miss Decima Moore
Mr. Gerald Du Maurier	Miss Edith Craig
Miss Fanny Brathwaite	Miss May Whitty
Miss Catherine Compston	
(Mrs. H. G. Carter)	

The Musicians' memorial is signed by

Mr. Henry Wood	Miss Nora Glenoh
Mr. Percy Grainger	Miss Gleason White
Mr. Donald Tovey	Dr. Walford Davis
Miss Esther Palliser	Miss Bertha Moore
Mr. Nicholas Gatty	Mr. Sidney Nicholas
Miss Marie Motte	Mr. Granville Bantock
Miss Ada Moore	Miss Gertrude Peppercorn
Miss Evangeline Florence	And many others.

A Memorial was sent from a large number of officers of the Manchester Liberal Association, who are members of the Reform Club in that city. Women Liberals also are coming forward in strong support of the Bill, and at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Women's Liberal Federation, a motion was carried welcoming the Bill, and the Prime Minister was asked to receive a deputation. The Fabian Society and the Newport Trades Council are among the many bodies that have passed resolutions supporting the Bill, while Irish Members of Parliament have been approached by Mrs. Petrie-Mills, Mrs. Schwann, Mrs. Cobden Unwin, and Mrs. Eva McLaren, who were members of the deputation sent to Dublin in the Jubilee year with a message of sympathy, by the Irish Local Government and Women Suffrage Society, and by the Irish Women's Franchise League.

PRESS EXTRACTS.

THE "DAILY CHRONICLE."

The Women's Suffrage Bill, which was read a first time in the House of Commons yesterday, wisely follows the line of least resistance. It has obtained the support of all the propagandist suffrage societies, and is likely to secure that of all persons who are in favour of the principle. It affirms the citizenship of women, but does so in a manner which will cause the least disturbance to existing electoral arrangements. It takes in effect the municipal register as it now exists, and applies it to Parliamentary elections; conferring the Parliamentary vote, that is to say, on women who are actual occupiers. A married woman, thus qualified, would not be deprived of the vote because she was married; but the Bill provides that a husband and a wife shall not both be qualified in respect of the same premises. According to Mr. F. E. Smith, this Bill "would produce a prodigious upheaval." We do not believe either in his substantive or in his epithet. No social earthquake would happen simply because women who already have a vote for one kind of elections were given a vote for another kind. But an act of social justice would be done, and the basis of citizenship in the country would be widened and strengthened.

"DAILY CHRONICLE" POLITICAL NOTES.

It is believed that the Government are willing to give facilities for the second reading of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill, which was introduced yesterday by Mr. Shackleton. This measure is one which is receiving the support of all the women suffrage societies, and a committee composed of members drawn from all parties in the House is promoting its fortunes. The House to-day was thoroughly sympathetic to the Bill, which Mr. Shackleton introduced in a brief and terse speech.

THE "DAILY NEWS."

The Suffrage Bill, which was introduced by Mr. Shackleton yesterday, represents a quite exceptional amount of agreement. Mr. Shackleton, whose speech under the ten minutes' rule was admirably suited to its purpose, reminded the House that every Suffrage Bill since 1892 had been approved by the majority of the Commons, and he expressed the modest wish that the supporters of the present measure might be able to persuade the Government to give it a fair opportunity. We are sure the Government will give all possible weight to that appeal, consistent with their supreme duty of concentrating on the question of the Lords' veto.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

The new and very moderate Women's Suffrage Bill was duly given its first reading yesterday, introduced in one of Mr. Shackleton's restrained and persuasive speeches and opposed by Mr. F. E. Smith with a circumspection and—when it came to risking or not risking a division—a discretion which speak well for the strength of House of Commons' feeling in the Bill's favour. We can only repeat now the expression of our hope that the Government will give the House an opportunity, and that the House will use it, of showing that members generally mean business with the Bill so far as to sacrifice a few days of holiday in order to send it to the House of Lords.

"MORNING LEADER."

There is no doubt in the country a minority, both of men and women, who, for one reason or another, are genuinely opposed to any extension of Parliamentary rights to women. But the great majority are equally certainly favourable to enfranchisement of some sort, and this body of opinion (one moderate section of it is represented by the Women's Liberal Federation, for instance) strongly supports this measure. In other words, there is a good deal of political capital in it, and the Front Opposition Bench are keenly aware of that. So when Mr. F. E. Smith rose, armed with his best professional thunder, to blast the Bill, even before it was introduced, he struck consternation instead into the breasts of his own leaders. A hurried consultation took place between them, when Mr. Smith set down: as a result of which no voice was

raised to challenge the first reading, though, as Mr. Smith naively explained:

when he rose to speak, it was his intention to challenge a division. But he realised that the House was against him, not on the merits of the Bill, but on its being read a first time.

It is a little pitiful to think of all the eloquence wasted before Mr. Smith made his discovery.

THE "QUEEN."

Undoubtedly the bringing forward of this Bill is a very important event to women. Many supporters of the present Government have at different times indicated that they would favour the extension of the franchise to women on some such lines as these, rather than on the lines which men's enfranchisement has followed. Equally marked have been the indications given by Unionist candidates and members of Parliament that they would prefer to give the vote to those women who have already been qualified to elect members of borough and county councils. It will be exceedingly interesting to observe what course events take from this new starting point.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" POLITICAL NOTES.

After thundering to-night against the Women's Franchise Bill like "ramping hosts of warrior horse," Mr. F. E. Smith failed to bring up to the defence even a faint thin line of actual fighting power. So ridiculous an anti-climax has seldom been witnessed. "We shall offer to these proposals," said Mr. Smith, throwing down his ever-ready gauntlet with a menacing clang, "the most implacable resistance the rules of the House will permit." Two minutes later, on the question that leave be given to bring in the Bill, the challenger and his backers sat strangely mute. To be sure some of them had challenged the first call valorously enough, yet not a whisper was raised, unless indeed it were from the lips of Mr. Austen Chamberlain in passionate if confidential protest against the folly of provoking a rebuff gratuitously. In the hope of forcing those confused adversaries into the field, the friends of the Bill themselves made an attempt to bring on a division. Seeing through the manoeuvre, Mr. Emmott declined to accept their "Noes," and firmly declared the "Ayes" to have it—in itself as signal a triumph as could have been desired.

MR. BRAILSFORD IN THE "DAILY CHRONICLE."

Votes for Workers.

In Booth's classical book, "Life and Labour in London" (vol. IV., p. 391, second series), may be found figures which show in detail the classes to which the women occupiers of London belong. There were, when this patient house to house canvass was taken, some 186,982 women occupiers in London. Of these nearly half were housewives, mostly of the working class. Rather more than half (94,940) were women who did other than domestic work. It is worth while to set out the more numerous categories of these:—

Charwomen, office-keepers, laundresses	30,334
Dressmakers and milliners	14,361
Shirt and blouse-makers, seamstresses	6,625
Waitresses, matrons, &c.	5,595
Tailoresses	4,443
Lodging and coffee-house keepers	4,226
Medical women, nurses, midwives	3,971
Teachers	2,198

These are the most numerous classes. Below 2,000 come lesser groups of artificial flower-makers, milk-sellers, bookbinders, &c., down to the 144 literary workers and the 140 Civil Servants. All of these possess the municipal vote already, and all of them would be qualified under this Bill. A fairer representation of the mass of working women could hardly be found. The educated women, doctors, nurses, and teachers are included in their due proportion. The poorer manual workers are the immense majority.

It is not possible to obtain exact figures as to the social standing of the women occupiers who are housewives only. But a writer in the "Journal of the Royal Statistical Society," (September 1908) estimated roughly, on the basis of Booth's figures, that about 70,000 of the 90,000 keep no servant. Clearly there is no class favouritism here.

A compromise is apt to be fragile. Men and women are ready to come together to secure an end which few of them regard as the final goal, provided that end may be promptly realised. Hope is a good cement. This Bill can be carried in the present Session, if the Government will but give time. A week, even if the Committee stage were taken in the whole House, is adequate. The principle has been debated for forty years. The details are simple and few, and the Bill has been so drafted as to exclude amendment inconsistent with its general aim.

The country has been warned, for the Prime Minister intimated in the Albert Hall speech that the Parliament then to be elected would be free to decide this question. It lies with Members to say whether in this idle Session, with its slack attendances and its trivial business, they are ready for the sake of the women of the country to sit, if need be, a few days longer. The refusal of facilities this year will leave no reasonable hope for the future. If the Government will not grant in a Session of truth and idleness the week which the women demand, what hope is there that time can be found—if it is still in power—amid the heated controversies and the crowded business of next year?

This chance will not recur. If it is lost, men will return to their party solutions, and women will be left to meditate on the still unaltered problem of how best a voteless class may impress the handful of men who control the time of the House.

REPORTS FROM ORGANISERS.

It would be quite impossible to report the enormous number of meetings—some 300 or 400—held during the week to make the Procession known, and the reports which follow can, therefore, only give a birdseye view of the tremendous amount of work done.

University Contingent.

Hon. Sec., Arts and Science: Miss Effie Marsden, 22, Redcliffe Gardens, London, S.W. Medicine: Dr. L. Garrett Anderson, 114a, Harley Street, London, W.

This section will walk under a banner with the words "University Section," and there will also be banners representing the faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine. All robes must be ordered in advance, and will be brought to the St. James' Room, Hotel Metropole, by attendants from Messrs. Bde's (93, Chancery Lane). Hats, etc., will be conveyed from the hotel to the Albert Hall, where they will be found after the meeting, and where hired robes can be returned. Donations to the fund for the hire of robes, etc., and applications for grants from it, should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Miss Douie, M.A., M.B., 55, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, N.W. This contingent will form up by the Hotel Metropole. Among those walking in this contingent will be Miss Beatrice Harraden.

Teachers.

Organiser: Miss M. Cameron, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The meeting for teachers at the St. James' Hall when Mrs. Dockrell spoke was very successful. A large number of bills specially for teachers were taken for distribution. Also a large number of drawing room meetings have been held this week, all of which were well attended. Names of teachers are pouring in and it is expected that this contingent will be exceedingly large. Whether you have sent in your names or not, Teachers, remember 5.30 p.m. on Saturday, Section E3, near the Temple Station. Come and let your contingent be the largest in the whole procession.

Musicians.

Hon. Secs.: Lady Constance Lytton and Miss Esther Palliser, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

This contingent promises to be a very large and representative one. Miss Esther Palliser, Miss Caroline Hatchard and Mrs. Maud, daughter of Jenny Lind, and Miss Gertrude Peppercorn will be in this contingent. Madame Yvette Guilbert sends a message of encouragement, and regrets that owing to her work she will be prevented from taking part in the Procession, and Madame Marie Brema will also unfortunately be absent owing to ill-health. The banner, which has been designed by a member of the W.S.P.U., is a very fine one, and has for inscription, "The rest may reason and welcome; 'tis we musicians know." The subscription list is now closed. Will musicians kindly remember that their section is D3, forming up at 5.30.

Artists' Contingent.

Organiser: Miss Margaret Forbes, 219, King's Road, Chelsea.

All artists, other than members of the Suffrage Atelier, will walk with the Chelsea Contingent under a special artists' banner, and are requested to carry their palettes tied with purple, white, and green streamers. Art schools, such as the Slade, West London Art School, Stratford Road, Byam Shaw's, Calderon's, &c., are being canvassed, special leaflets having been printed for them.

Gymnastic Teachers.

Mrs. E. Adair Impy, Gropthorne, King's Norton Birmingham.

All teachers engaged professionally in teaching gymnastics are eligible for this contingent, which has been allotted a place in Block D3, among other independent societies. Those who intend to march and have not yet sent in their names to the organiser are requested to do so at once, and to come dressed in a short walking skirt, preferably navy blue, a white blouse with college badges, and any medals or Suffrage emblems which may seem suitable pinned to the left breast of the blouse. Tan shoes and stockings and hats with college bands are also to be worn where this can be managed without inconvenience. Everyone is requested to be punctual, and Committee members of the Gymnastic Teachers' Suffrage Society are hereby notified that they are expected to gather at 5.45 sharp to discuss one or two points in organisation as yet unsettled.

Civil Servants, Stenographers and Typists.

Organiser: Miss C. A. L. Marsh, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

CIVIL SERVANTS.—A splendid contingent is expected. Processionists must come to the Temple Station on the Embankment at 5.30 p.m. They should look out for the letters B4, which is the group in which they will march, and then take their places behind the beautiful silk banner with the motto, "Fair play! Fair pay! for all who serve the State!" The cost of this banner—£23 8s. 0d.—has been collected.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.—The Winchester House meeting on Friday was a great success. Mrs. Pankhurst, who was presented with some beautiful pink roses, received a most enthusiastic welcome. Everyone was delighted with the meeting and many women who had been indifferent before announced their intention of taking part in the Procession. The collection amounted to £2 13s. 1d. The money required to pay for the special banner, which was displayed in the hall, has now been raised. Already acknowledged: £3 0s. 6d.; per Miss P. Ayrton, 6d.; "B.M.S." 6d.; "G.O.C." 6d.; "H.W." 6d.; "N.H." 6d.; per workers, 6s., total £3 8s. 0d. Clerks and Typists will also meet at the Temple Station, and march in Section B4. They will take their places behind their silk banner with the winged pen as design and the inscription, "Women Clerks demand the Vote!"

The organiser appeals to all women in these professions to take part in the Procession. Even if they have not sent in their names, all are invited to join. Let no woman stand outside the ranks! Have the courage of your convictions, and come and prove that you believe in justice to women!

Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors.

Mrs. Fisher, 26, Denning Road, Hampstead, N.W. A number of women sanitary inspectors are forming a contingent, and all sanitary inspectors and health visitors are invited to join. This group will march in Section G, which forms up in Whitehall Place at 5.30 p.m. For further information apply to Mrs. Fisher.

Women Pharmacists.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Gilliat, Western Hospital, Fulham. This contingent's banner bears the words "Women Pharmacists Demand the Vote." A good number of women have expressed their intention of walking in the Procession, including those most prominent in the pharmaceutical world. Will all who have not communicated with Miss Gilliat do so without delay?

Nurses.

Organiser: Miss Buckley, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Hon. Secs.—Miss Pine and Miss Townsend, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

From all accounts the Nurses' Section will be a very large and representative one. All hospitals have been circularised and personally visited, and the response has been very encouraging. Nurses are asked to note that although indoor uniform is the most effective, no arrangements can be made for the storing of cloaks or bonnets; therefore, those who prefer are invited to come in outdoor uniform. Those who for any reason cannot wear uniform are cordially invited to join this section in their ordinary dress. The organiser would also draw attention to the fact that owing to a slight revision in the arrangements the Nurses' Section will be by the Parlour entrance in Section E3. They are asked to note this carefully, so that they may fall into their places at once.

Young Ladies in Business Houses.

Miss Gilbert and Miss Fergus, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Eighty workers were addressed by Miss Freeman at Tuesday's meeting, and this week the organisers have had a further encouragement by receiving an invitation to hold a meeting on the premises of a large Westbourne Grove firm, every facility being given them to approach the employees. It is very necessary that all who intend joining this contingent should send in their names at once, each section being allotted space according to numbers. We wish particularly to remind all business women that their sections will form up at Temple Pier and will be headed by a purple banner bearing the words: "Who Would be Free, Themselves Must Strike the Blow," in silver letters. Those walking in this contingent are asked to note that their place is now in B4, where they should look out for their own banner.

Girls' Contingent.

Hon. Sec.: Miss Edith Downing, 30, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W.

The meeting place of this Contingent is Savoy Hill, the turning out of Savoy Place. All in this contingent should be at Savoy Hill at 5 o'clock. All girls must wear white dresses, and black shoes and stockings are desirable; caps, fichus, etc., are free, and will be given out at this place. Hats and coats will be taken care of and conveyed to Queen's Gate Hall, Harrington Road, South Kensington, where all girls who have not seats for the Albert Hall will march direct. Here tea will be provided and a pleasant evening is arranged. Parents and friends can claim their children here when the big meeting is over, and every care has been taken for the girls' comfort. Friends who have sent in names are requested to see that the girls thoroughly understand these arrangements. Anyone wishing to buy the costumes worn—some of which are not only charming but useful—can do so at less than cost price and will thereby materially help the funds.

Colonial and Foreign Contingents.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Ada Cécile Wright, 80, Ridgmount Gardens, Gower Street, W.C.

Much interest has been shown in the Colonial and Foreign Contingent, and representatives of America, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, S. Africa, France, Germany, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland have written to say they are coming to join in the Procession, most of them bringing their own national flag. Miss Anita Blume, the Secretary of the German section, has worked hard with her part of the Procession, and we think Germany will be a specially strong feature. Norway, also, is coming well to the fore. Madame Schmal, Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, 41, Rue Gazan, Paris, will march in the French Contingent. A message of encouragement has come from a number of Swiss women-suffragists in Basle. Mrs. Saul Solomon is bringing together the South African Suffragists. Miss Freeman and Miss Brannan are working very hard with the Americans, and our cousins are coming forward in large numbers for the honour of their country. Australia, New Zealand, and Canada will all be well represented.

NEW ZEALAND Lady Stout, 64, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W.

AUSTRALIA Miss Hodge, 90, Delaware Mansions, Maida Vale, W.

CANADA Miss Chown, 45, Gower Street, W.C.

SOUTH AFRICA Mrs. Saul Solomon, "Les Lunes," 88, Stratford Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

AMERICA Miss Freeman, 23, Brook Street, W.

FRANCE Miss Ada Cécile Wright.

GERMANY Miss Blume, 22, Campden Hill Gardens, Kensington.

HOLLAND Dr. Aletta Jacobs, c/o 4 Clements Inn, W.C.

SWEDEN Miss Johanson, 14, Endelsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C.

NORWAY Mrs. Hornemann, Norwegian Church, Radcliff Road, Rothenhithe.

DENMARK Miss Ada Cécile Wright.

ITALY Miss Ada Cécile Wright.

Irish Contingent.

Organiser: Miss Lennox, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

Our message a few weeks ago was "Play up, Ireland!" Ireland has played up. To-morrow a party of women—among them being the Hon. Miss Massey, Dr. Elizabeth Bell, Mrs. Kettle, Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, Miss Agnes Murphy, and many others equally well-known—will take up their position near Cleopatra's Needle at 5.30 p.m., and, headed by the National flag of Ireland, will represent their country in the Woman's great demonstration for liberty and equality. The Misses O'Connell, grand-daughters of a man whose name and memory is dear to every Irish heart, Daniel O'Connell—send their

best wishes and hope to be with us. We appeal to every Irishwoman in London who is in favour of woman suffrage to be with us whether she has sent in her name or not. Will members remember to wear their League and Union buttons? Orange and Green favours will be distributed to all taking part in the Procession.

At the meeting held last Friday it was decided, in view of the numbers who have sent in their names to get some more banners. 17s. 6d. is needed and members are asked to send in their subscriptions to Miss Lennox, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

Outdoor Campaign.

Organiser: Miss M. Hasler, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Miss Hasler reports:—The outdoor meetings are still attracting large and enthusiastic crowds, and interest in the Procession is growing stronger. But don't forget that in the time that remains we must be especially active, so if anyone has any time to spare between now and Saturday at 5.30 p.m., please come along!

REPORTS FROM THE LONDON DISTRICTS.

General Offices: W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

For the convenience of those coming from the country and wishing to buy regalia, colours, etc., the new shop, 156, Charing Cross Road, will be open until 4.30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday). Mrs. Knight invites all friends of the movement to make a point of calling to see the pretty and useful things for sale. All communications with regard to the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN must be addressed to Miss Ainsworth, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

BATTERSEA.

Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Mrs. Haasey, 45, Cambridge Mansions.

A good many promises for the Procession have come in.

CAMBERWELL AND PECKHAM.

Organiser—Miss Elsa Gye, 4, Clements Inn. Hon. Sec.—Miss C. Dawson, Red House, Newlands, Peckham Rye.

Nearly every member is bringing two friends to walk in the Procession, and it is expected, after the canvassing of the schools, to have a good contingent of school teachers from Peckham. Several men sympathisers will also march. Will all the members be in

their places early? Good meetings have been held during the week, thanks to the splendid work of the Camberwell members.

CHELSEA AND KENSAL TOWN.

Shop and Office—303, King's Road.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Haig and Miss Barry.

Sellers for VOTES FOR WOMEN are badly needed at once. Will volunteers make a special effort to help? Those who get their paper early will be in time to support Miss Ogston on Thursday, June 16, at 8 p.m., when she will address the shop assistants from Peter Jones' Establishment, or to help Miss Downing at the tea she is giving to over 200 women at Kensal Town. To-day (Friday) Miss Naylor needs supporters at Sloane Square at 8 p.m. With the Chelsea contingent will walk the artists, under a special banner, carrying their palettes tied with purple, white and green ribbons. Chelsea members and artists please line up at 5.30 p.m. on the Embankment opposite Whitehall Stairs between the Lost Property Office and Horseguards Avenue.

CROYDON.

Office—2, Station Buildings, West Croydon. Tel. 909 Croydon (Nak.). Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cameron Swan, 72, Mayfield Road, Sandstead, Surrey.

The meetings held every evening have been most successful; all the handbills have been distributed; hospital nurses, teachers, and working women have been canvassed; the 82 Albert Hall tickets have been sold, and many more could have been sold had they been available. The meetings addressed by Miss P. Ayrton, General Drummond, Miss Hall, and Miss Thomas were splendid. Mrs. Perks has kindly started a 1s. fund for the Albert Hall banner. Will others contribute? A Men's League has been formed for Croydon, and outdoor meetings are beginning. Wallington is waking up, and many members are joining, through the combined efforts of Miss Brookes and the members who are working so splendidly there.

FOREST GATE.

Hon. Sec.—Miss V. H. Friedlaender, 129, Earlsam Grove.

Meetings have been excellent. Members are now meeting the City trains daily with papers and handbills, and all Procession work shows most encouraging results. Members are specially asked to help to-night (Friday) at one of the two final meetings (Leytonstone and East Ham), when thousands of bills must be distributed. Mrs. Walshe is thanked for a gift of 2s. and Mrs. Friedlaender for the banner to be carried in the Procession.

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

It is hoped that a special effort will be made at all Procession Meetings to sell a large number of VOTES FOR WOMEN. In addition to sellers among the audience selling from the platform at the close of the meeting should secure very effective results.

June	Friday, 17	Time	Place	Time	Place
	Balham Grove	7 p.m.	Nurse Pittfield	7 p.m.	Nurse Pittfield
	Brecknock Road, The Boston	7 p.m.	Mrs. Drummond	7 p.m.	Mrs. Drummond
	Cattle Market, North Road	8 p.m.	Mrs. Leigh, Miss Myers	8 p.m.	Mrs. Leigh, Miss Myers
	Chelsea, Sloane Square	8 p.m.	Miss Naylor, Miss Haig	8 p.m.	Miss Naylor, Miss Haig
	Chiswick, Fire Station	7 p.m.	Miss D. Coombs	7 p.m.	Miss D. Coombs
	Clapham, Plough	7 p.m.	Miss Helen Ogston, Mrs. Tyson	7 p.m.	Miss Helen Ogston, Mrs. Tyson
	Cobden's Statue, Camden Town	8 p.m.	Miss Barwell, Miss Casserley	8 p.m.	Miss Barwell, Miss Casserley
	Copenhagen Street, Caledonian Road	8 p.m.	Miss Hall	8 p.m.	Miss Hall
	Croydon, Red Deer	7 p.m.	Mrs. Sleight	7 p.m.	Mrs. Sleight
	East Ham, The Cock	8 p.m.	Mrs. Oliver Watts, Miss Woolf	8 p.m.	Mrs. Oliver Watts, Miss Woolf
	Edie Road, Fulham	7.30 p.m.	V. Duval, Esq.	7.30 p.m.	V. Duval, Esq.
	Finbury Town Hall	8 p.m.	Miss E. Myers, Miss Shellshear	8 p.m.	Miss E. Myers, Miss Shellshear
	Fulham, St. John's Church, Shorlotts Road	8 p.m.	Miss Heford, Mrs. Westbrook	8 p.m.	Miss Heford, Mrs. Westbrook
	Goose Green	7.30 p.m.	G. Warre Cornish, Esq.	7.30 p.m.	G. Warre Cornish, Esq.
	Hammersmith, The Grove	8 p.m.	Miss Gladice Keevil	8 p.m.	Miss Gladice Keevil
	Hampstead Heath	8 p.m.	Miss Wilson, Miss E. Myers	8 p.m.	Miss Wilson, Miss E. Myers
	Harlesden, Manor Park Road	12.30 p.m.	Miss G. Jones	12.30 p.m.	Miss G. Jones
	Harrod's Stores	8 p.m.	Mrs. Mansel, Miss Hopkins	8 p.m.	Mrs. Mansel, Miss Hopkins
	Highbury Corner	8 p.m.	Miss Freeman	8 p.m.	Miss Freeman
	Holloway Road, outside Jones Bros.	6.30 p.m.	Miss Haslam	6.30 p.m.	Miss Haslam
	Ilford, opposite Station	6 p.m.	Miss Davison	6 p.m.	Miss Davison
	Kennington Theatre	4 p.m.	Miss Ada Wright	4 p.m.	Miss Ada Wright
	Kens House Road, S.E.	8 p.m.	Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Penn Gaskell	8 p.m.	Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Penn Gaskell
	Kilburn, Messina Avenue	8 p.m.	Miss Shettleford, Miss A. Wright	8 p.m.	Miss Shettleford, Miss A. Wright
	Lewisham Junction	7.30 p.m.	Mrs. Bouvier	7.30 p.m.	Mrs. Bouvier
	Leytonstone	8 p.m.	Mrs. Baldock	8 p.m.	Mrs. Baldock
	Loring Road, Caledonian Road	8 p.m.	Miss Douglas Smith	8 p.m.	Miss Douglas Smith
	Marble Arch	7.30 p.m.	Miss Peck	7.30 p.m.	Miss Peck
	Market Street, Caledonian Road	8 p.m.	Miss Richard, Miss Meacock	8 p.m.	Miss Richard, Miss Meacock
	Newington Green	8 p.m.	Miss Glover	8 p.m.	Miss Glover
	Packington Street	8 p.m.	Miss E. Fagg, Miss Smith	8 p.m.	Miss E. Fagg, Miss Smith
	Pimlico, Orange Square	8 p.m.	Miss Canning, Miss Barry	8 p.m.	Miss Canning, Miss Barry
	Prebend Street, Packington Street	7 p.m.	Miss G. Brackenbury	7 p.m.	Miss G. Brackenbury
	Purley, Tram Terminus	8 p.m.	Miss Green	8 p.m.	Miss Green
	Putney, Montserrat Road	8 p.m.	Miss P. Ayrton, Miss Nichols	8 p.m.	Miss P. Ayrton, Miss Nichols
	Ravenscourt Avenue	12.30 p.m.	Mrs. Butler	12.30 p.m.	Mrs. Butler
	Selhurst, Selhurst Road	8.30 p.m.	Miss Howse	8.30 p.m.	Miss Howse
	Shepherd's Bush, Oakton Road	7 p.m.	Miss H. Ogston, Mrs. Tyson	7 p.m.	Miss H. Ogston, Mrs. Tyson
	Stockwell, Swan	8 p.m.	Miss L. Tyson	8 p.m.	Miss L. Tyson
	Streatham, Pentlands Road	8 p.m.	Miss J. Hamilton	8 p.m.	Miss J. Hamilton
	Thameside Street, Upper Street, N	8 p.m.	Miss M. Brackenbury, Miss Gutteridge	8 p.m.	Miss M. Brackenbury, Miss Gutteridge
	Thornton Heath, Clock Tower	8.30 p.m.	Mrs. Cameron Swan	8.30 p.m.	Mrs. Cameron Swan
	Tooting Broadway	7.30 p.m.	Miss B. Brewster	7.30 p.m.	Miss B. Brewster
	West Kensington Station	7.30 p.m.	Miss Cathar	7.30 p.m.	Miss Cathar
	Willesden Green	8.30 p.m.	Miss Burton	8.30 p.m.	Miss Burton
	Wimbledon, 6, Victoria Crescent	8.30 p.m.	Miss Mordan	8.30 p.m.	Miss Mordan
	Saturday, June 18—PROCESSION. Form up Westminster Embankment at 5.30 p.m. start 6.30 p.m. Demonstration, Albert Hall, 8.30 p.m.				
	Brookwell Park	3 p.m.	Mrs. Massey, Miss L. Tyson	3 p.m.	Mrs. Massey, Miss L. Tyson
	C. Ipham Common	3.30 p.m.	Miss Freeman	3.30 p.m.	Miss Freeman
	Finbury Park	11.30 a.m.	Miss Gibson	11.30 a.m.	Miss Gibson
	Glastonbury Park, W. London Union	6 p.m.	Miss O. Maguire, Miss V. Westworth	6 p.m.	Miss O. Maguire, Miss V. Westworth
	Hampstead Heath	3 p.m.	Miss U. Dugdale	3 p.m.	Miss U. Dugdale
	Hilly Fields	3 p.m.	Miss P. Ayrton, Miss Herbert	3 p.m.	Miss P. Ayrton, Miss Herbert
	Hyde Park	3.15 p.m.	Mrs. McKenzie	3.15 p.m.	Mrs. McKenzie
	Peckham Rye	3 p.m.	Mrs. Drummond, Miss West	3 p.m.	Mrs. Drummond, Miss West
	Putney Heath	6 p.m.	Miss H. Myers	6 p.m.	Miss H. Myers
	Ravenscourt Park	3 p.m.	Mrs. Baines	3 p.m.	Mrs. Baines
	Regent's Park	7.45 p.m.	Mrs. Cameron Swan, Mrs. Tyson	7.45 p.m.	Mrs. Cameron Swan, Mrs. Tyson
	Streatham Common	6 p.m.	Miss M. Coombs	6 p.m.	Miss M. Coombs
	Turnham Green	7.30 p.m.	Mrs. Drummond, Miss Hewitt	7.30 p.m.	Mrs. Drummond, Miss Hewitt
	Wimbledon Common	7.30 p.m.	Miss Burton, Miss Peck	7.30 p.m.	Miss Burton, Miss Peck
	Wimbledon, Anson Road	7.30 p.m.	Miss Canning	7.30 p.m.	Miss Canning
	Kensal Town, Third Avenue	8 p.m.	Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, L.L.B.	8 p.m.	Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, L.L.B.
	Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W.	8 p.m.	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst	8 p.m.	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst
	100, Hammersmith Road, At Home	8 p.m.	Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Miss Bickerton	8 p.m.	Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Miss Bickerton
	Harlesden, Manor Park Road	8.30 p.m.	Mrs. Whitte	8.30 p.m.	Mrs. Whitte
	Barking, Old Town Hall	7.30 p.m.	Dr. Flora Murray	7.30 p.m.	Dr. Flora Murray
	Chiswick, 308, King's Road	7 p.m.	Miss Wilson	7 p.m.	Miss Wilson
	Kilburn, Messina Avenue	7 p.m.	Miss Sprott, Miss Hall	7 p.m.	Miss Sprott, Miss Hall
	Croydon, Old Town	8.30 p.m.	Miss M. West, Miss M. Darton	8.30 p.m.	Miss M. West, Miss M. Darton
	Finbury Park	8.30 p.m.	Miss Freeman, Rev. John A. Grant	8.30 p.m.	Miss Freeman, Rev. John A. Grant
	Richmond, St. John's Club Room	8.30 p.m.	Chair: Laurence Housman, Esq.	8.30 p.m.	Chair: Laurence Housman, Esq.
	St. James' Hall, Great Portland Street, W.	8 p.m.	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst	8 p.m.	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst
	Croydon, Katharine Street	7.30 p.m.	Mrs. Cameron Swan	7.30 p.m.	Mrs. Cameron Swan
	Bynes Road Hall	8 p.m.	Mrs. Leigh and others	8 p.m.	Mrs. Leigh and others
	Harlesden, Manor Park Road	7.30 p.m.	Miss Grant	7.30 p.m.	Miss Grant
	Plaieston, Balaam Street	8 p.m.	Miss Wylie	8 p.m.	Miss Wylie
	Wimbledon, 6, Victoria Crescent	8.30 p.m.	The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield	8.30 p.m.	The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield

HAMMERSMITH.

Shop and Office—100, Hammersmith Road.
Organising Sec.—Mrs. E. L. Butler.

The week has been extremely busy. In addition to canvassing for the teachers' and nurses' meetings (held on June 8 and June 11 respectively) there were three open-air meetings each night, and two new Votes for Women pitches to be kept up at the Japan-British Exhibition. Many thanks to outside speakers and helpers who have so kindly helped, and to all local members who have made these activities the complete success they have been. Will all Hammersmith members and friends who intend walking in the Procession be in their places in good time, and show the waiting crowds that Hammersmith is an enthusiastic and loyal branch of the Union.

HAMPSTEAD.

Shop and Office—184, Finchley Road, N.W.
Organiser—Miss Helen Craggs.

All joining in the Procession are invited to meet at the Shop (over Denton's Library) at 4.30 and travel en masse to Charing Cross. The Hampstead contingent will form up in Section B2, opposite the Lost Property Office. The Garden Suburb contingent will walk in Section D4, opposite Wellington Street. Subscriptions towards the banners are still needed. The Organiser gratefully acknowledges: Mrs. Rose, 10s.; Miss Rose, 5s.; Mrs. Puty, 2s. Towards Banner Fund, Miss Gordon, 6s.; Anon, 1s.

ILFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Ethel Haslam, 63, Cranbrook Road.

Handbills vanish at an alarming rate! All meetings, including Mrs. Drummond's, have been excellent. The train to-morrow (Saturday) leaves at 4.36 p.m.

KENSINGTON.

Shop and Office—143, Church Street, Kensington, W. Tel. 2118 Western. Joint Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Bates, 7, Wrentham Avenue, Willesden, and Miss Morrison, B.A.

To-day (Friday) a decorated wagonette will drive about North and South Kensington advertising the Procession. It will start from the shop at 11 a.m., 5 p.m., and 6.30 p.m., and will be out for two hours each time. Bill distributors will be required to drive in it. They will dismount at busy corners to give away bills, and if possible speeches of a few minutes duration will be given from the wagonette. In addition distributors will be needed in all the principal thoroughfares all day and on Saturday morning. Volunteers for chalking are also needed. Thanks are due to Miss Herriek for a subscription of 10s., and to two anonymous donors of 5s. each towards Procession expenses.

LAMBETH.

Organising Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson, 37, Drewstead Road, Streatham.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bartels, 23, Acacia Grove, Dulwich.

As no separate Union exists for Clapham, Balham and Tooting, the organiser appeals to members and sympathisers resident in these districts to join the Lambeth Contingent, near Middle Temple Lane, under Section F1. All who intend to march should send in their names, even at the eleventh hour, to Miss Leonora Tyson. The open-air campaign goes excellently. The

interest and sympathy shown by the crowds in the Procession and the Bill are most marked, and thousands of Procession bills have been taken away. Funds for the open-air campaign are urgently needed, and the organiser appeals to all who are not taking an active share in the work to play their part financially. The treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following contributions towards Banner Fund:—Already acknowledged, 10s.; the Misses Russel, 2s.; Mrs. Chinn, 2s.; Mrs. Steer, 1s.; Miss Young, 2s.; Cost of Banner, £3 3s. Office fund:—Already acknowledged, £5 9s. 6d.; Mrs. Brewster, £3; Mrs. Hill, 2s.; Mrs. Phillips, 2s. 6d.; Miss M. Adcock, 2s. 6d. General expenses:—Mrs. Burge, 5s.

LEWISHAM.

Shop and Office—107, High Street, Lewisham.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier, 32, Mount Pleasant Road, Lewisham.

Open-air meetings and bill distributing are in full swing. Helpers will be made welcome at the shop about 7 p.m., in time for street corner meetings. Members and friends are advised to take the 4.43 p.m. train from Lewisham Junction to Cannon Street to-morrow (Saturday) and then the Underground to the Temple Station. Contributions to this 1s. banner fund will be most welcome.

ISLINGTON.

Office—519, Upper Street.
Organiser—Miss F. M. Fagg, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Very large crowds gathered at Sunday afternoon's demonstration in Finsbury Park, where Miss G. Brackenbury, Miss C. A. L. Marsh, Mrs. Leigh, Miss A. Wright, Miss V. Wentworth and Miss A. Kelly were the speakers at the various platforms. Among other meetings was one in the Camden Road Baptist Hall (through the kindness of Miss Glover), who presided, Miss Brackenbury being the speaker. A very good collection was taken, and many names were given in for the Procession. Splendid open-air meetings are being held every night, and the district is being systematically chalked. Before this paper is in the hands of the readers the Drum and Fife and Bugle Band will have visited the district. As refreshments have to be provided for the members of the band, will members send small subscriptions to Miss Fagg as soon as possible. Also, will all who have promised subscriptions for the shop or banner, kindly send them at once. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Sadd Brown, 6s. 6d.; Miss Pison, 3s.

NORTH ISLINGTON (LATE HORNSEY).

Hon. Sec.—Miss Clara Browne, 11, Gladsmuir Road, Highgate, and Miss Jackson, 46, Langdon Park Road, Highgate.

A systematic house-to-house distribution of Procession handbills has been carried out throughout the whole of North Islington, as well as parts of Hornsey, Crouch End, and Finsbury Park. At Dr. Constance Long's meeting on Saturday, a resolution urging Mr. Asquith to give facilities for the passing of Mr. Shackleton's Bill was carried unanimously, and £2 15s. 2d. was contributed after Mrs. Massey's speech.

N.W. LONDON.

Shop and Office—218, High Road, Kilburn. Tel. 1183 Hampstead. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell, 12, Woodl Road, Willesden.

A very large number of outdoor meetings have been held, and the sale of the paper has been more than

doubled. A Sunday pitch has at last been found, viz. Gladstone Park, where, by permission of the District Council, the first Suffrage meeting was held on Sunday, June 5. The speakers, Miss Emily Davison and Mrs. Maurice, sowed such good seed that when the second meeting started on Sunday, June 12, a very large audience, numbering about a thousand, quickly gathered round and listened with close attention for about two hours. The speakers were Mrs. Kranich, Miss A. M. Wright, and Mrs. Penn Gaskell. Nearly five dozen copies of the paper were sold, and many promises to join the Procession were made. The start of processionists from this shop on Saturday will be enlivened by the Kilburn Gas Light and Coke Company's Band, who will play the new Suffrage March and other music while members assemble, and their brake, also decorated in the colours, will accompany the N.W.L. brakes, which will convey processionists to the starting place. Will those wishing for brake tickets apply at once, price 6d. each? Let no local woman miss the chance of walking in the great Procession under Mr. W. H. Gladstone Solomon's most beautiful banner. Contributions are gratefully acknowledged from Mrs. Murray Rust, self-denial, 3s. 6d.; Miss A. M. Wright, 2s. monthly; and Miss Deedy, 1s.

PADDINGTON.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Louise Higgins; Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, 31, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

On Saturday the band had a most successful parade through the Paddington District, and a large crowd assembled to watch them start. Paddington members turned up in force to carry the banner announcing the Procession, to distribute bills and sell the paper, for which services their organisers beg to tender them her most hearty thanks. The same evening a large and successful meeting was held at the corner of Nutford Place and Marylebone Road, at which many copies of the paper were sold and bills distributed. Miss Una Dugdale was the speaker and Mrs. Kenyon took the chair. On Monday Dr. Murrell and Dr. Bone gave a drawing-room meeting at 86, Porchester Terrace, W., when the speakers were Miss Evelyn Sharp and the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, the Rev. W. Boyd in the chair. The meeting was excellent, and there was a crowded audience. Other excellent drawing-room meetings have been held: on Tuesday by Mrs. Ward Higgs, when Mrs. Massey and Mrs. Mansel spoke, and on Wednesday by Miss Hastie, for Nurses, when Mrs. Pankhurst was the speaker. Readers who get their papers early will be in time to help Miss Marsh outside "Prince of Wales," opposite Harrow Road, Thursday, at 7.30. On the evening of the 7th Miss Naylor held a very successful meeting in the Monmouth Road. Work is progressing very satisfactorily in Paddington.

PUTNEY AND FULHAM.

Shop—908, Fulham Road.

Organiser—Miss Jarvis.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Gutton, 43, St. Maur Road, Fulham, and Mrs. H. Roberts.

A party of Putney and Fulham members has arranged to meet at the shop to-morrow (Saturday) and go to the Embankment together. Those wishing to join must reach the shop by 5 p.m. punctually. No special arrangements are being made, however, as most people will go direct from their homes.

RICHMOND AND NEW.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Clayton, Glangariff, New Road, Richmond.

Everything is subordinated to preparing for to-morrow. It is hoped that every member will make a point of walking in the Procession, on the success of which so much depends. As last Thursday's meeting (June 9), the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Major-General Sir Alfred E. Turner, K.C.B., delivered earnest and stirring addresses, for which this Union thanks them most heartily. Grateful acknowledgment is made of the sum of 2s. 6d., handed to Miss Stevenson by a lady sympathiser.

ST. PANCRAS.

Organiser—Miss Gabrielle Jeffery, 4, Clements Inn.

The organiser wishes to thank the many members who have contributed towards the special banner, and hopes that all friends in this district will march in their own contingent unless already appointed to other duties.

SYDENHAM AND FOREST HILL.

Hon. Sec.—Miss A. M. Pollard, Marshwood, 6, Burghill Road, Sydenham.

At the drawing-room meeting at 6, Burghill Road last Friday, an audience of 60 listened with rapt attention to the speeches of Mrs. Lamartine Yates and Miss Emily Green, and names were given in to walk in the Procession. Sydenham members will take the 4.52 p.m. train to London Bridge, and all wishing to accompany them are asked to be at Sydenham Station at 4.30 p.m.

WIMBLEDON.

Shop: 8, Victoria Crescent, Broadway.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Lorisgnol, 77, Marton Hall Road.

All members wishing to avail themselves of the special arrangements for travelling from Wimbledon to Westminster Bridge must be at Wimbledon Station (District platform) at 4.30 p.m. to-morrow. Details as to reduced fares, accommodation, and the possibility of obtaining refreshments on arrival at Westminster, will be posted on the shop notice-board before this afternoon's At Home (3.30 p.m.). All members should attend, as final Procession announcements will be made. Each must bring some food of a nature easily carried on a hot day. The Wimbledon Banner will be raised at 5.30 p.m. near Whitehall Stairs, at which point all unable to start from Wimbledon should fall in. Green branches and flowers are kindly being provided for all by Dr. F. A. Bather and Mrs. Lamartine Yates, but they will be glad if any members who have lupins, Spanish iris, or other purple flowers which carry well will bring them, as the demand for purple may exceed the supply. The flowers will only be distributed when the contingent is in marching order. The week has been full of special efforts—meetings, parades, handbill distribution, and chalking. More helpers are required, too much burden being left to the few who never fail whatever the demand. Stewards for mid-day at the shop and chalkers and sellers are specially needed, and relief stewards able to take shop duty at short notice when the regular steward is prevented at the last moment from attending. The speakers last week—Mrs. Drummond, Miss Una Dugdale, and Miss Canning—helped considerably to intensify the enthusiasm for the Procession. The Union's thanks are due to Mrs. Begbie for the very effective banner she

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(Regd.)

FOR COSTUMES.

The designs and patterns of the new Season's "Viyella" and the nature of the Cloth, make it ideal for smart and up-to-date Costumes. The material is light, does not shrink, is soft, and makes up particularly well.

The plain white and cream "Viyellas" are particularly handsome when made into Summer Costumes, and adapt themselves to present fashion remarkably well.

"Viyella" is a particularly hard-wearing Cloth. Ask your Draper to show you the new patterns, and if any difficulty in obtaining, apply to

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Spinners, Manufacturers, and Sole Proprietors of "Viyella,"

45a, VIYELLA HOUSE, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

has made for display at meetings. "Wimbleton Women, You are Wanted June 18th." Stewards are asked to inform Mrs. Begbie at once when they are likely to be away for summer holidays, so that arrangements may be made.

Home Counties.

BRIGHTON, HOVE AND DISTRICT.

Office—8, North Street, Quadrant.
Tel. 4883 (Nat.). Organiser—Mrs. Clarke.
Members and friends may start from Hove Station at 10.11 a.m., or Brighton Station 10.25 a.m., returning at 12 (midnight). Tickets should be obtained to-day (Friday) at the Station. Will as many members as possible start from the offices, 8, North Street, Quadrant, at 9.45 a.m., to help to carry the banners? A photograph will be taken at the Station, so Processionists should come early. Will members who have not yet subscribed towards cost of banners please do so?

CANTERBURY AND THANET.

Organiser—Miss F. E. M. Macaulay, 2, York Terrace, Ramsgate.
A change has had to be made in railway arrangements. For full particulars will intending passengers apply to 2, York Terrace, Ramsgate, which will be open all day to-day (Friday). The Kent banner will be found in Section B4, Westminster Embankment, just opposite Scotland House.
Friday, June 24.—Margate, Cecil Square, Miss Macaulay, 8 p.m.

RAYLEIGH.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Warren, B.L., The White Cottage, Tuesday, June 21.—Rushmere Lodge, Eastwood Road, At Home, Mrs. Holman, Miss Curnock, Mrs. Warren and R. J. W. Warren, Esq., 8 p.m.

READING.

Organiser—Miss Margesson, 7, Lorne Street.
The Reading contingent will leave the G.W.R. Station by the 1.42 train. Will members be on the platform by 1.30, and look out for the rest of the party, as compartments are being reserved. Will each member buy her own return excursion ticket (2s. 9d.) at the booking office before joining the party on the platform.

The Midlands.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.

Office—33, Paradise Street. Tel. 1443 Midland.
Organiser—Miss Dorothy Evans.
Railway tickets are on sale at the office—return fare 7s. They should be obtained to-day, so as to allow time to arrange for the necessary accommodation.

Friday, June 17.—Bull Ring, Dr. Helena Jones, 7 p.m.
Saturday, June 18.—Contingent for London meets at Snow Hill, 11.15. Train leaves 11.25. Return train Paddington, 12.15.
Monday, June 20.—New Institute, Miss Jennings, 8 p.m.
Tuesday, June 21.—Bull Ring, Miss Laura Alsworth, 8.30 p.m.; Queen's College, At Home, Miss Laura Alsworth, Miss Dorothy Evans, 7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, June 22.—Wilton Road and Aston Lane, Miss D. Evans, 8 p.m.
Thursday, June 23.—Gosta Green, Miss Gladys Hazel, 8 p.m.
Friday, June 24.—Bull Ring, Dr. Helena Jones, 7 p.m. Corporation Street and Streehouse Lane, Miss Edith Dale, 8 p.m.

COVENTRY.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Dawson, St. Peter's Vicarage.
Thursday, June 23.—Poole Meadow, Miss Dorothy Evans, 7.30 p.m.

LEAMINGTON.

Organiser—Miss Evans, 33, Paradise Street, Birmingham.
Hon. Sec.—Miss M. Bull, Ashton House.
Leamington processionists will join the Birmingham excursion—return fare 6s. 6d. The train leaves Leamington at 12 noon.
Wednesday, June 22.—The Obelisk, Mrs. Bessie Smith, 7.30 p.m.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Office—15, Bowling Green Street, Leicester. Tel. 1715 Leicester.
Organisers—Miss D. Pethick, Miss D. A. Bowker.
Will all members who can, whether going to London or not, meet at the Shop at 12 o'clock, so that there may be a good procession to the Great Central Station, Leicester (see below for trains). There is a practice of W.S.P.U. songs to-night at 8 p.m., for all members who care to come to 2, Eastleigh Road, Narborough Road, where Mrs. Wallers has kindly invited them. The former practice at Mrs. Ison's was very enjoyable.

NORTHAMPTON AND DISTRICT.

W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss Corson, 10, Holly Road.
Will members and friends note that the Northampton Contingent will form up on the Embankment by the wide Arch, King's College. The train leaves Northampton (Castle) at 1.28, and returns 12 midnight.

NOTTINGHAM.

Office—8, Carlton Street. Tel. 4511.
Organisers—Miss Crocker and Miss Roberts.
For train facilities for Saturday, June 18, see below.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Helen Boswell, 117, Dunstall Road.
Monday, June 20.—The Market Place, Miss Hilda Burdett, 7.30 p.m.

West of England.

BRISTOL AND DISTRICT.

Office—37, Queen's Road, Clifton. Tel. 1245.
Organiser—Miss Annie Kenney.
Open-air meetings have been held in different parts of the town every night during the past week. Miss Wallace Dunlop, Miss Joachim, and Miss Elsie Howey are among the speakers, as well as local workers. Details of the excursion to London for the great Procession will be found below. It is hoped that a large number of women will openly express their enthusiasm by joining in the excursion and Procession.

BATH.

Miss Wallace Dunlop spoke at an open-air meeting in the Savoy Close, on Saturday; there was a large and appreciative crowd.

EXETER.

Miss Montague arranged and took the chair at meetings in Devonshire during last week at which Miss Elsie Howey was the speaker. Meetings were held in Franklin Hall, Exeter, at Paignton and at Topsham arranged by Mrs. Froody.

NEWPORT AND SOUTH WALES.

Office—14, Clarence Place.
W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss Rachel Barrett, B.Sc.
In order to make the Procession known, hundreds of special letters have been sent out with Procession handbills and railway bills. Very successful open-air meetings have been held in Griffithstown and Newport. The sale of the paper has again been very good. The energetic members of the local Union at Griffithstown have undertaken to dispose of 50 extra copies of Votes for Women by street sales and house-to-house sales in Pontypool and Griffithstown. See below for railway facilities.
Wednesday, June 22.—Drawing Room Meeting, hostess, Mrs. Pillener, 3.30 p.m.; Bridge Street, Open-air Meeting, 8 p.m.
Thursday, June 23.—46, Clarence Place, members' At Home, 3.30 p.m.; Griffithstown, Open-air meeting, 8 p.m.

Eastern Counties.

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, Northgate House, All Saints' Road, Ipswich.
Will members and friends be at Ipswich Station quite by 1.15 p.m.? The train leaves for London at 1.30 p.m. All are asked to meet on Blackfriars Bridge at 5 p.m., close to Section F3, as the Ipswich Contingent is at the back of Section F2.
Friday, June 24.—Tempe, Woodbridge, At Home, Mrs. Mansel, Chair: Lady Mary Cayley, 3 p.m.

North-Eastern Counties.

BRADFORD AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips, 68, Mansingham Lane, Bradford.
Albert Hall tickets are all sold. Bradford members are asked to meet the organiser at the Exchange Station (departure platform), at 7.15 a.m. Members will notice that they march in Section B, Group 2.

HARROGATE AND ILKLEY.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips, 109, Valley Drive, Harrogate.
Friday, June 17.—Harrogate, The Stray, Mrs. Holtoun, Miss Mary Phillips, 3 p.m.
Tuesday, June 21.—Harrogate, The Stray, Miss Hughes, Miss Mary Phillips, 7.30 p.m.
Friday, June 24.—Harrogate, The Stray, Mrs. Beldon, Miss Mary Phillips, 3 p.m.

LEEDS.

Office—114, Albion Street.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Foss.
Mrs. Baines has paid a flying visit to Leeds from Hull, and had a splendid meeting. Six dozen copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold, and a good collection was made.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Office—77, Blackett Street.
Organiser—Miss A. Williams, 204, Westgate Road.
A comfortable saloon carriage for the Newcastle contingent will be attached to the excursion train timed to leave the Central Station at 12.2 a.m. (two minutes past Friday midnight). Will members and friends be at the station in good time? It would be advisable to secure tickets on Friday afternoon. Refreshments can be obtained at Nottingham, where a sufficiently long stop will be made. The return fare for three days is 18s. 6d. (not 16s.); for six or eight days, 21s.
Friday, June 17.—Leave Newcastle midnight.
Wednesday, June 22.—Race week, no At Homes.

SCARBOROUGH.

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Saffell, 23, Barwick Street.
Hon. Treas.—Dr. Marlon Mackenzie, 7, The Valley, Scarborough.

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst, 45, Marlborough Road.
Full details of Excursion facilities will be found below.

North-Western Counties.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.

Central Office—164, Oxford Road, Manchester. Tel. 3821 Manchester City.
Organisers—Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Rosa Robinson.

The usual weekly gathering will not take place to-night on account of the visit to London. Manchester members and friends will meet at the Central Station at 12 midnight, to travel by the 12.20 train. The return train leaves Marylebone at 12.20 on Saturday night for all stations except Stockport. Stockport passengers return at 10 p.m. The banners for the Albert Hall, value 12s., have not yet been paid for. Will members unable to go to London undertake to pay for these?
Monday, June 20.—Eccles Cross, 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday, June 21.—Broadheath, 7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, June 22.—Ancoats, 7.30 p.m.
Thursday, June 23.—Aston-on-Lyne, 7.30 p.m.
Friday, June 24.—Onward Buildings, Deansgate, At Home, 8 p.m.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Office—24, Barry Street. Tel. 3281 Royal.
Organiser—Miss S. Ada Flatman.
Will those going to London be at the Central Station by 9 a.m.? They will find the saloon carriage decorated with the colours. The return train leaves St. Pancras at 12.15 a.m. Anyone who can come even at the last moment may avail herself of the cheap ticket and join the Procession.
Saturday, June 18.—Midland Railway, 9 a.m. for London.
Tuesday, June 21.—48, Mount Pleasant, Miss Flatman and others, 8 p.m.
Thursday, June 23.—West Kirby, 7.30 p.m.

BOLTON, BURY, AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Laura Alsworth, 1, Myrtle Street, Bolton.
If London were a little nearer all Bolton would be present to-morrow! Splendid open-air meetings have been held, and everywhere the people wish the Suffragettes encouragement and good luck. Mrs. Crompton and Miss Marston have been invaluable in acting as Chairwomen, and other members are urged to follow their example. All Bolton and Bury friends and members are asked to be in their places in group B2 between Waterloo Bridge and Temple Station by 5.15 at the latest. For excursion facilities see below.
Wednesday, June 22.—Bolton, Town Hall Steps.

Demonstrations

are not always convincing, but one month's substitution of "ARTOX" Wholemeal for white flour will demonstrate to any impartial woman its vast superiority for nourishing the body and keeping it regulated.

"ARTOX" Pure Wholemeal

not only makes the finest possible wholemeal bread, but also the most delicious and nutritious puddings, pies, cakes, tarts, biscuits, scones, pancakes, etc., etc. Try it for a week, and you will give up white flour. It is the most digestible and nourishing flour known, and is a practically certain remedy for constipation.

Sold only in 5lb., 7lb., and 14lb. sealed linen bags by Grocers and Health Food Stores, or 28lbs. will be sent direct, carriage paid, for 5s.

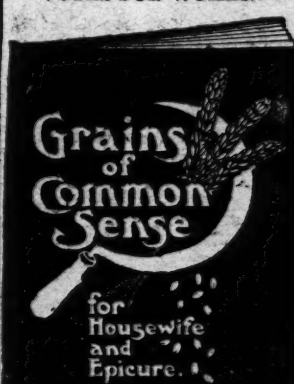
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To Assist you in Demonstrating we offer to send this Booklet

with many recipes and list of local agents, and post free, if you mention "VOTES FOR WOMEN."



PRESTON, ST. ANNE'S-ON-THE-SEA AND DISTRICT.

Organisers—Mrs. Rigby, 41, Glover's Court, Preston; Miss Johnson, the Hydro, Lytham; Miss Margaret Hewitt, "The Retreat," Church Road, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea.

All the Preston members going to London should communicate at once with Mrs. Rigby at the above address, while all members in the other parts of this district should communicate with Miss Hewitt. For Excursion facilities see below.
Monday, June 20.—Preston Market Place, Miss Lily Norbury.

SOUTHPORT.

Office—13, Nevill Street.
Organiser—Miss Dora Marsden.
For train facilities for Saturday, June 18, see below.

Scotland.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Shop and Office—502, Sauchiehall Street.
Tel: 615, Charing Cross.
Organiser—Miss Barbara Wylie.

At the last public meeting of the Temperance Convention, where women of every nation were represented, there were one hundred speeches of one minute each, and nearly every delegate urged the necessity of Votes for Women. They listened with interest to the accounts of the great Procession at the various social gatherings, and expressed their determination to take part in it if possible. They also gave practical proof of their interest by buying nine-and-a-half dozen VOTES FOR WOMEN. Carlue, which had never had a Votes for Women meeting before, has been aroused to keen interest in the movement and Procession, and not only bought every paper, but asked for more.

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.

Office—8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street.
Tel: 6183 Central.
Organiser—Miss Burns.

Miss Keewill's meetings in Edinburgh and elsewhere, and the meetings in Dalkeith, Balerno, and Gilmerton have aroused great interest in the new Bill. Miss Hutchison, Southerton, will for the future act as secretary in Kirkcaldy. For excursion facilities see below.

All offers of help for the Bazaar next Thursday should be sent to Miss Hendrie by Saturday (18th) at latest. Mrs. Carlyle Aitkin (member W.S.P.U., and niece of Thomas Carlyle) will preside at the opening ceremony.

Friday, June 17.—North Queen's Ferry, Miss A. Scott, Miss M. Gorrie, 8 p.m.
Saturday, June 18.—Uphall, Miss B. Gorrie, Miss Short, 8 p.m.
Monday, June 20.—Tranent, Miss M. Scott, Miss Waddell, 8 p.m.
Tuesday, June 21.—Aberdour, Miss B. Gorrie, Miss Short, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, June 22.—Penciluck, Miss A. Scott, Miss Mitchell, 8 p.m.
Thursday, June 23.—Dumfries Suffrage Exhibition and Sale of Work, St. Mary's Hall, 10 to 12 p.m.; Burntisland, Miss M. Scott, Miss M. Gorrie.

DUNDEE.

Office—81, Nethergate.
Organiser—Miss M'Lean.
For excursion facilities for June 18, see below.

AT QUEEN'S HALL.

At the Queen's Hall last Monday the audience had the pleasure of hearing Sir John Cockburn, formerly Agent-General of South Australia, describe some of the results of woman Suffrage in that country, and Mr. Aneurin Williams, M.P., kindly spoke on the prospects of the Conciliation Committee's Suffrage Bill. Sir John Cockburn made a humorous calculation, and found that to take part in the elections during a period of twenty-five years would occupy as much of a woman's time as she would spend at one ball. Therefore he did not think that home life would suffer much. He found that women, if anything, were more patriotic than men, and he attributed the success of the Suffrage movement to the fact that the spirit of the age was with the leaders in demanding a proper share of government for women. In an amusing simile he pointed out

(Continued on page 622.)

SOME EXCURSION FACILITIES.

Bedford.....	Excursion, 3s. 6d.	Leamington.....	See Birmingham. Leave Leamington 12 noon. Return fare, 6s. 6d.
Birmingham.....	Return tickets can be obtained at the office before June 18, or between 9.30 and 10.30 on the day itself. Fare, 7s. return. Leave Snow Hill 11.25 a.m. Return Paddington 12.15 midnight.	Leeds.....	Excursion train leaving on June 18 at 7.50 a.m., returning 10.45 p.m. Fare, 11s. return.
Bolton and Bury.....	Manchester excursion extended. Probable fare, 12s. Start midnight June 17, return midnight June 18.	Leicester.....	Great Central. 3s. 9d. return. Leave 1.6. Return Marylebone 11.40 p.m.
Bournemouth.....	Week-end, Friday to Tuesday.	Liverpool.....	Day train, 11s. return. Leave Central Station 9.15 a.m., return midnight. Saloon carriage (holding about 40) at small extra charge. Two days, 12s. 6d.; 4 days, 16s.
Bradford.....	Excursion train leaves Exchange Station 7.25 a.m., return 10.45 p.m. Return fare, 11s. If return Sunday, 12s. 6d.; Monday, 16s.	Manchester.....	Great Central, excursion on June 17, return midnight June 18. Carriages reserved for members of the Union (see p. 622).
Brighton.....	Day excursion, 3s. Leave Hove 10.11; Brighton 10.25.	Newcastle.....	Excursion, N. B. Ry. Return fare: 3 days 18s. 6d., 6 or 8 days 21s. Leave Newcastle 12.2 midnight June 17.
Bristol, Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, Yatton, Bath, and Chippenham.....	Day excursion. Fare from Bristol, 6s. 6d. Leave Weston 5.38 a.m., Bath, 6.45 a.m. Temple Meads, (Bristol) 6.10.	Newport (Mon.) See Swansea.	
Cardiff.....	See Swansea.	Northampton.....	Saturday half-day excursion, leaves 1.28. Fare, 3s. 9d. return. Reserved carriages. Return midnight.
Coventry.....	Day return, 6s., leaving 9.15. Half-day return, 4s., leaving at 12.24.	Nottingham.....	Saturday half-day excursion, reserved carriages. Leave 1.22. Return 12.30. Fare, 4s. 3d. return.
Derby.....	Day excursion, starting 8.5 a.m. Fare, 7s. 6d. Half-day excursion, starting 1.45 p.m. Fare, 4s. 3d.	Preston.....	See Manchester.
Dublin.....	Fortnightly excursion, L. N. W. R. Co., June 17. Fare 27s.	Rayleigh (Essex).....	A week-end ticket, 2s. 9d. Return Sunday or Monday.
Dundee.....	Excursions are run by all railways on Thursday evenings at 32s. return.	Reading.....	Half-day excursion 2s. 9d. Start 1.42. Return Paddington 12.15 midnight.
Edinburgh.....	Four or eight-day excursions, leaving 9.50 p.m. June 16, 27s. return. Also an 18-day excursion, 37s.	Redhill.....	Fare, 2s. 1d. return, for party number 10 or more.
Exeter.....	Excursion leaves 11.50 a.m. Return Paddington 2.50 a.m. Sunday.	Sheffield.....	Half-day excursion, leaving 11.30 a.m., arriving 3 p.m., 6s. 6d. Return midnight. Great Central. Also Saturday to Monday, 16s. 6d.
Harrogate.....	Via Leeds, leaving Harrogate 7 a.m.	Southport.....	See Manchester.
Hull.....	9.15 a.m. boat Hull pier to catch cheap train leaving Grimsby (G. N. R.) 11.30 a.m. Saturday. Return King's Cross midnight.	Sunderland.....	See Newcastle, join train at Durham, 12.25 (midnight) June 17.
Ipswich.....	Cheap week-end tickets are available at 7s. 3d. return. Train 1.30 p.m.	Swansea, calling at Neath, Port Talbot, Briton Ferry, Bridgend, Cardiff, Newport and Severn Tunnel.....	For time see railway bills. Return fare, 7s. Day excursion.

The Piccadilly and Dromedary Tubs, the stations of which are on the line of route, have a special placard telling the public where to alight in order to see the Procession.



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John Knight's

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TOILET SOAPS?

Made in twenty varieties to suit all complexions. . . .
They soften the skin and soothe all irritations. . . .

SEND 6 PENNY STAMPS to Dept. V
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SELECTION of 6 SPECIAL TABLETS.
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Smart Gowns for After-
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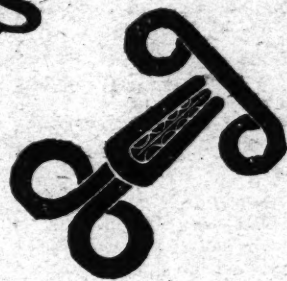
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Simple Washing Frock
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on a Batiste Foundation.
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Patterns and other sugges-
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A MEMBER'S INVENTION.

SMART'S
INVISIBLE
HOOKS
AND
EYES.



KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.
EVERY DRAPER SELLS THEM
AVOID SHOPS WHICH OFFER YOU IMITATIONS
FOR THEIR OWN PROFIT.

SCARVES FOR ALL OCCASIONS.
GREEN SILK CHIFFON MOTOR SCARVES,
3/11 to 7/11 each.

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3/6, 4/11 and 5/11.
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**PRACTICAL
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A LADY WHO HAS
ONCE HAD A PAIR
ASKS FOR THEM
THE NEXT TIME.

Why?

Because she KNOWS
that they will do what
is claimed for them:

**REDUCE HER
FIGURE THREE
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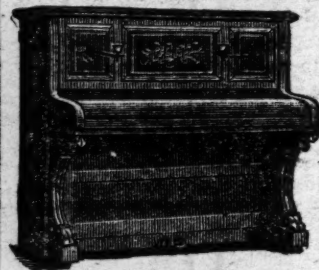
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SUNDAY, June 19th.—DR. STANTON COIT: 11 a.m.,
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(Continued from page 620.)

that the whole work of a hive was under a queen bee, and he would say: "Go to the bee, thou Antis."

Mr. Anoutin Williams, M.P., considered that the tremendous social problems of the day needed the help of the best men and women in the country. The Bill would not make perfect our ridiculous and unjust franchise laws, but at least it would remove the disqualification of sex, and whatever happened, women should go on again and again until success was won.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst was hopeful of the chances of the Bill, but in case of the Government failing to do their part, warned them that the women would take the position by storm.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence described the tremendous sphere of activity and usefulness that would be opened to women when they had the key to the entrance, viz., the vote. After that was obtained, the work of the Union would begin in earnest. Every woman would have come into her heritage. Even though the franchise Bill did not give all that was asked, it would mean that any Parliament elected after its passing would be responsible to the women voters as well as to the men, and therefore it would be impossible for men to keep women from a proper share in any future alteration.

JOIN THE PROCESSION!

Miss Christabel Pankhurst made a fighting speech at St. James's Hall on Thursday night. There ought not to be a woman wanting the vote absent from the great Procession. Whether constitutional or not, they must come—"Forget methods, remember Votes for Women!" She absolutely and entirely refused to believe that Mr. Asquith would wreck the Bill. But if he declared war the Union was ready. (At this time there was a tremendous outburst of applause.) If the Bill was thrown out, womanhood as a whole ought to rise up in rebellion. (Renewed applause.) None would rejoice so much as the members of this Union if the constitutional suffragists realised that rebellion to tyrants was obedience to God. They would find in the members of the W.S.P.U. true and loyal comrades. She did not think it would be fair or right to keep Mr. Asquith in ignorance of the Union's point of view. The Women of the Union were just as full of fighting spirit as ever. In fact, they were stronger, and there would be far more women ready for militant action if this Bill was destroyed than ever before. They would be absolutely red hot with indignation.

Mrs. Morgan Dockrell, President of the L.C.C. Mistresses' Union, explained her presence on the platform. She was by no means in sympathy with the militant methods, but the importance of

the Procession on June 18 was so great that she was there to call upon all teachers (whom she had been asked specially to address) to come forward and take part in it. They must come to convince the public that they meant to carry this reform through. Miss Williams (L.C.C.) made a racy and stirring appeal to teachers to come out and join the Procession, and Miss G. Brackenbury called upon all present to stand up for the womanhood of the country. She had just come from the Women's Congress at Shepherd's Bush, and had been immensely struck with the truly militant way in which the leader of the Constitutional Society had spoken.

ANNIVERSARY DEMONSTRATION OF LEWISHAM W.S.P.U.

Thanks are due to all who helped to make the entertainment at Greenwich Borough Hall on Wednesday, June 8, so great a success, particularly to members of the Men's Political Union for their splendid help. Members will be pleased to learn that, in addition to the fine propaganda work done by the Suffrage plays and Miss E. Davison's eloquent appeal to the very representative audience to join to-morrow's Procession, £2 9s. clear profit was made, in spite of the heavy expenditure necessitated by a dramatic entertainment. It has been decided, in committee, to postpone the annual meeting, now due, until September.

THE IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.

This Association has addressed the following letter to all the Irish Parliamentary representatives:—"Dear Sir.—The Women's Suffrage Bill, which, as a practicable compromise, has been endorsed by our trusty friends, Mr. Stephen L. Gwynne, Mr. Hugh A. Law, Mr. T. M. Kettle, Mr. J. O. L. Lardner, and Mr. J. P. Nannetti—though it falls very far short of what political justice requires—will confer a valuable boon upon a considerable number of our fellow-countrywomen. We feel assured, therefore, that when it comes before the House of Commons for consideration, you will give it your cordial support."

Miss Adelaide Parker, who is coming out as a concert-organist at the Queen's Hall on June 30th, is an ardent suffragette, and will be in the Procession to-morrow. She is the first girl to follow the career of a concert-organist.

On Monday, June 20, Messrs. Henry Dobb, Limited, Westbourne Grove, will begin their annual summer sale. Some specially attractive bargains will be found in zephyr frocks, hats, coats, and lingerie. An illustrated catalogue will be sent on application.

MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE IN YORKSHIRE.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence had an excellent audience at Sheffield on Wednesday in last week, when some 800 people, mostly women, gathered in the Cutler's Hall. The organisation of the meeting drew from the *Sheffield Independent* a compliment to the organising ability of Miss Adela Pankhurst. The Chair was taken by Mrs. Bello. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who had a splendid reception, moved a resolution urging the Government to grant facilities to the new Bill, and calling upon the Parliamentary representatives of Sheffield to be in their places in the House to support the Bill if a division was taken. Miss Adela Pankhurst seconded the resolution, which was carried with one male dissident.

On the following day Mrs. Pethick Lawrence addressed a meeting at Scarborough, when the chair was taken by the Rev. A. M. Cooper, Vicar of Fife. The same resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

A DELIGHTFUL CONCERT.

A delightful entertainment was given last Friday evening in the Queen's Gate Hall, Kensington, by Miss Flora Campbell-Patterson, of Natal, who possesses an interesting personality and knows how to combine with much effect her musical and dramatic gifts. Miss Patterson gave forceful renderings of "Failure" and "The Spirit of Love," but was perhaps happiest in her readings of "The Garden of Khama," "In Memoriam," and selections from Omar Khayyam, accompanying herself with improvisations on the piano. Mrs. Alfred Bowden proved herself an accomplished "siffusee." Miss Decima Moore and Miss Grace Hazlehurst sang delightfully. Mr. Gerald Lindley provided much amusement with his imitations of popular conversation, and Princess Pears Nene, the Maori tenor, was a picturesque figure, whose singing in Maori was quaint and pretty.

Two plays were given: "The Fly in the Honey," by Miss Priscilla Craven, and "The Apple," by Miss Inez Bensusan. In the former Miss Margaret Busse, Miss Flora Campbell-Patterson, Miss Queenie Willbrooks, and Mr. Montagu Love acquitted themselves well. "The Apple"—a Suffrage play—was performed by Miss Adeline Bourne, Miss Winifred Mayo, Mr. David Darrell, and Mr. Robert Lumley.

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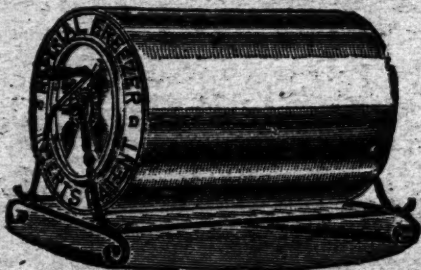
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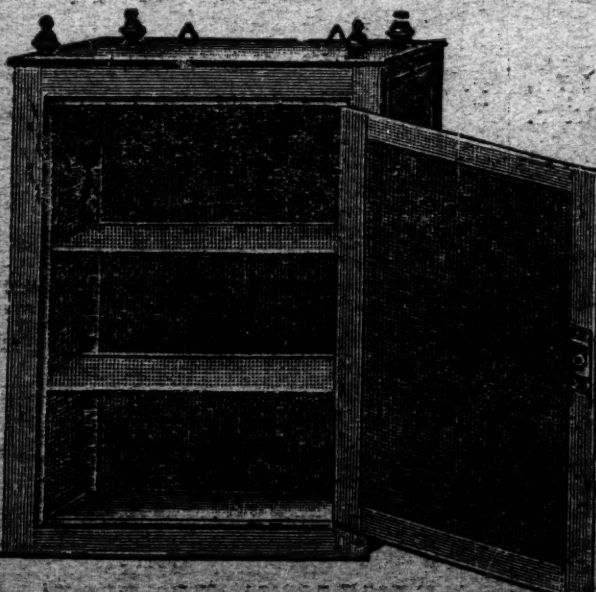
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BATHS.—Pine, Hot Air, Vapour, Medicated. Nervous breakdown a specialty; Electric Baths from 5s. Certificated Medical Rubber. Personal attention.—Mrs. H. Perry, 27, Manchester Street, W.

BECHSTEIN Upright Grand Piano, exceptional bargain; also Piano with interior Player, to be sold, a bargain.—11, Parkhurst Road, Camden Road.

BEST IRISH CREAMERY BUTTER, 1 lb. 1/6, 2 lbs. 2/6, 3 lbs. and upwards, 1/4 per lb. Cream cheeses 9d. and 1/3. Pure Cream 1/4 per pint. All post free.—Manager, Drishane House Dairy, Skibbereen, Ireland.

BLOUSES! BLOUSES! BLOUSES!!! Any number of cast-off blouses wanted. Post, rail, or carrier. The extreme value realized.—Powell's Mart, Lewis Grove, Lewisham, London.

COSTUMES and DRESSES.—BUSINESS with a good private connection, for SALE, situated in one of the most important thoroughfares in the West End. Splendid opportunity for any Lady wishing to start or enlarge a Business. Satisfactory reasons for disposal of same.—Box 804, VOTES FOR WOMEN—Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

CUSHION COVERS.—Genuine Irish linen. Handsomely embroidered in white, green, sky, or red shamrocks on natural linen with three inch gaffer frill, 1s. each. Postage, 5d. extra.—Hutton's, 167, Larnie, Ireland.

FOR SALE.—Patent of Household Article in daily use. Good investment. Apply, Bennett's, Station Road, Gravesend.

INVESTMENT, FINANCIAL, &c. £100.—Opportunity is offered to a Lady to invest this sum as a LIMITED PARTNER in a High-class Ladies' Restaurant and Tea Rooms in growing central thoroughfare.—Apply to Mrs. E. Ayres Purdie, Certified Accountant, Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.

KNITTED CORSETS.—Improved, support without pressure. Lists free.—Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

LAUNDRY. Customer writes: "I must congratulate you on your pitch of perfection. I have never seen such washing in England before. It is like very good Italian or French work." Another writes: "Before leaving England I wish to thank you for the nice way in which you have always laundered my things, and the very CAREFUL way you have treated the delicate articles." Prices moderate.—Apply Old Oak Farm Laundry, 5, Bloomsbury Avenue, Shepherd's Bush, W.

LEFT OFF CLOTHING PURCHASED.—A splendid price is offered for parcels and boxes of above received.—POWELL'S MART, LEWIS GROVE, LEWISHAM, LONDON. (The largest buyers.)

MILLINERY.—Hat, 24, Toques RENOVATED from 5s. Smart Selection of Hats from 12s. 9d.—Miss Augustus at Roberts & Green, 4, Conduit Street, W.

PALMISTRY.—La Yenda having now returned from abroad, may be consulted daily (Sundays, by Appointment) at her old address, 58, Mortimer Street, Oxford Circus.

ROSETTES in the COLOURS.—Silk ribbon, 2d. each. Postage 1d.—Mrs. Knight, 168, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS is selling SHEM-EL-NESSIM PERFUME at 2/6 per bottle, manufactured by Messrs. Grossmith Son and Co.; also they have a large stock of W.S.P.U. China, like that which was used at the Exhibition at the Prince's Skating Rink, and several other new lines, which they will be delighted to show to intending customers.

TOM THUMB FLAGS in the Colours. A perfect little flag for the kiddies. 1d. each.—The Women's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

TO KENSINGTON SUFFRAGETTES and Others.—You will need Badges and Ribbons in the Colours for the Procession. You will find a large selection to choose from at the VOTES FOR WOMEN Shop, 143, Church Street, Kensington. Tel. 2116 Western.

THE W.S.P.U. has for SALE the following ARTICLES, all of which have been given to the Cause: A Gold Chain Bracelet with Gold and Turquoise Pendant, £2 2s.; Gold Flexible Braid Bracelet, £4 4s.; Garnet and Pearl Ring, £1 5s.; Gold Buckle and Slide, Pearl and Turquoise, mounted on Velvet throatband, £1 1s.; fine Gold Chain for Pendant, 7s. 6d.; Gold Brooch (with Garnet), 5s.; Silver Card Case, 15s.; Afternoon Tea Set, £1 15s.; Black and White Lace Fan, £1 1s. Offers wanted for Violin (original cost, £3 5s.).—Apply, Mrs. Sanders, The W.S.P.U. Treasury, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

VEGETABLES.—"Maltings French Garden," Wiston, Suffolk. Boxes of mixed vegetables supplied weekly for 2s. 6d. Carriage paid.—Apply to Miss E. M. Morrison.

WOMAN: Her Glory, Shame, and God. An important publication. Two vols., 6s., post paid.—From W. Stewart and Co., 19, New castle Street, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

When you Come Home Tired with Suffragetteing, WASH yourself in Water that has had a Dessert-spoonful of "THE CHALET" LAVENDER BATH SALTS (to the basin) dissolved in it, and you will feel wonderfully refreshed. 1/3 per 1/4 lb. tin, post free. The Ideal Perfume for hot or sultry weather is SWEET LAVENDER, 1/9 and 2/6, post free. OTHER LAVENDER SPECIALITIES. All to be obtained at Woman's Press Shop, and direct from MISS LIGHTMAN, The Chalet, Speldhurst, Kent.

WHERE TO SHOP.

VOTES FOR WOMEN DIRECTORY.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Bootmakers. | |
| Debenham & Freebody | Shoolbred's |
| Derry & Toms | Spiers & Pond's |
| Lilly & Skinner | Thos. Wallis & Co. |
| London Shoe Company | Whiteley's |
| Peter Robinson | William Owen |
| Cycle Makers. | |
| Marston Cycle Co. | Palmer Tyre Co. |
| Dealers in Antiques. | |
| Miss May Stuart Elliott | Mrs. Trevor. |
| Dentists. | |
| A. F. Green | Godwick Brown |
| Drapers and Hosiery. | |
| Debenham & Freebody | Shoolbred's |
| Derry & Toms | Spiers & Pond's |
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| Derry & Toms | Shoolbred's |
| Forma | Thelma |
| John Barker | Thos. Wallis & Co. |
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| Mora Puckle | William Owen |
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| Derry & Toms | Shoolbred's |
| Frances Moore | Spiller & Co. |
| John Barker | Thelma |
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| Home Restaurant | |
| Sundries. | |
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| Dural's Acetylene Lamps | Smart's Hooks and Eyes |
| Gair's Skirt Grip | |
| Toilet Preparations. | |
| Allen Brown | Miss Lightman |
| Carna Manufacturing Co. | Ozina |
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HANDKERCHIEF**SALE TO-DAY.****36,000****LADIES' IRISH Em-
broidered C'HFS.****— AT —
HALF PRICE****UNUSUALLY CHEAP.**

LOT 1.
**2,000 Lovely Irish
Embroidered Lawn
Ladies' C'hfs.**
USUALLY 8½d.
each.
**SALE PRICE 4¾d.
EACH.**

Great Handkerchief Week**— AT —
DERRY & TOMS,** Kensington High St.,
London, W.**MONDAY, and during the Week.****Handkerchiefs for the Holidays Half Price.****SAMPLES SENT.****UNREPEATABLE.**

LOT 2.
**2,384 BEAUTIFUL IRISH
EMBROIDERED
Linen and Lace Ladies'
C'HFS.**
Some Lace Trimmed.
USUALLY 1/0½
each.
**SALE PRICE 6¾d.
EACH.**

LOT 3.
**1,184 Handsome Em-
broidered Irish Snow
White Lawn and Linen
Ladies' C'hfs.**
Usualy Sold 1/6½.
**SALE PRICE 8¾d.
EACH.**

Special Bargains**— IN —
Damask Cloths.****3,000 Lovely
Damask Cloths**
from 2 yds. Square to 2½ x 6 yds.**NEARLY HALF PRICE****TOPMOST VALUE.**

LOT 4.
**790 Finest Quality
Irish Embroidered
Lawn and Lace
Trimmed C'hfs.**
Every one worth
2/6 to 2/11 each.
**SALE PRICE 1/0½
EACH.**

Samples Sent.

The above Goods are quite new and fresh (a Chance Bargain). Unrepeatable. D. & T. always welcome a comparison of Prices, Quality with the best values obtainable elsewhere.

**LADIES' PURE LINEN
HEMSTITCHED C'HFS.**

Lot 1.—1,100 only fine quality Irish Linen Ladies' C'hfs, size 14 x 14, usually 8½. Sale Price 4½d. each, 3/11½ dozen.
Lot 2.—2,000 very fine make Irish Linen Hemstitched Ladies' C'hfs, size 13 x 13, 1/0½. Sale Price 6½d. each, 6/4½ dozen.

CHANCE BARGAIN (Unrepeatable).

6,000 only Beautiful Irish Snow White Sheer Linen (Union) Ladies' Lawn Hemstitched C'hfs, soft as China Silk, Ideal Holiday C'hfs, 12 by 12 ins., usually 6½d. Sale Price 6 for 1/0½, 12 for 1/11½, post free.

SAMPLES WILLINGLY SENT FOR INSPECTION.**IN OUR LINEN DEPARTMENT.**

In conjunction with the Great Handkerchief Week we shall offer Special Chance Bargains as below.



An offer of 2,000 Beautiful Damask Cloths, Manufacturers' Thrownouts, slightly soiled, some imperfect, nearly half-price.

Size about	Usual	3/11½	6/11½	9/11	15/11
2 by 2 yds.	Sale	2/11½	4/11½	6/11½	9/11
2 by 2½ yds.	Usual	5/9	10/6	12/11	16/6
	Sale	3/11½	6/8	8/11	10/11
2½ by 4 yds.	Usual	42/-	60/-	72/-	
	Sale	28/9	35/-	42/-	

Unrepeatable Bargain Samples sent.

About 60 Finest Hand-Made Double Damask Cloths, 4, 5, and 6 yds. long, slightly imperfect. Nearly half price.

**Odd Serviettes at Tempting Prices.**

Lot 1.—About 850 of our 5/11 doz, 21 in. Snowy Linen Damask Serviettes at 4½d. each.
Lot 2.—1,200 Odd Linen Dinner Serviettes, strong make, 22 ins., mostly 10½d. and 1/- To clear, 4½d. each. Unusually cheap.
Lot 3.—420 Extra Good Quality Linen Damask Serviettes, 24 ins., about 2/11 doz. Sale to clear, 8½d. each.
Lot 4.—400 only Best Linen Double Damask Serviettes, very fine quality, 26 in., 1/11, 1/6 goods. All at 1/- each (unrepeatable).

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next**— THE —****"DAILY MIRROR" BATHING DRESS COMPETITION****WILL BE HELD IN OUR SHOWROOMS,**

when the 200 to 300 DOLLS sent in for Competition will be on view, showing a variety of BATHING COSTUMES in every conceivable style, the whole forming a most interesting exhibition. This will prove a unique occasion for anyone who anticipates the delight of a holiday by the sea, and who are seeking Bathing Outfits.

They will be specially arranged, and at the same time a room has been set apart for BATHING COSTUMES, a novelty being the CLOAKS, SHOES, CAPS, etc., to match Costumes in dainty art shades, also Black. The prices of Costumes commence in Serge, Tunic, and Knicker style, from 5/11, in Alpaca from 10/11, Swimming Costumes at prices from 2/11 to 9/11.

Charming Novelties are displayed in BATHING CAPS, the Dutch Michu and Handkerchief styles being particularly attractive; they are also most moderate in price, the Michu styles commencing from 3/11, the Dutch style from 2/11, many other dainty designs from 1/6 upwards.

TURKISH TOWELLING CLOAKS at prices from 5/11 to 15/11, SERGE CLOAKS, prices from 11/9 to 29/6, ALPACA and SILK CLOAKS in dainty styles to match Costumes. HOLDALLS and BAGS of every description, prices from 2/6; these are a most useful accessory. BATHING TENTS in all the newest styles will also be on sale.

**DERRY & TOMS KENSINGTON HIGH ST.,
LONDON, W.**